RG104 Entry 216
Volume 1, with Index

July 5, 1834 – December 26, 1836

Letters sent and received by the Secretary of the Treasury relating to Branch Mints.

Documents are in rough chronological order but are not separated by Branch Mint facility or subject. Blank sheets and routine endorsements have been omitted. Annotations and addenda sheets have been digitized as they appear in the originals.

Some documents might duplicate those in RG104 Entry 1 but no specific identification has been attempted.

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RG 104 RECORDS OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT

Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BRANCH MINTS ("V" SERIES), 1834-1873

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/—

Mint of the United States
Philad.a 5 July 1834

Sir

In compliance with your request, under date of the 3.d instant, reporting the information obtained by Mr. Nicholson, I have to state, that our present American Eagle, of the full weight of 270 grains, and the parts in proportion, will produce at the Mint $1066 in the new gold coin, so that 100 of our present Eagles will render to the depositor $1066 on coinage. An deposit of two millions amounting to about 1870 pieces, tried this day at the Mint, was found to weigh 5 cents 2½ grains, which is about this common weight. They will produce $4.84 cents each in the manner in which the coinage is accomplished. The delay at the Mint in the coinage of Gold will rarely exceed 20 days.

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Wood

Hon.d Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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2.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, 9th July 1834

Sir

The certified Copy of the Act relative to the Gold Coins of the United States, forwarded with your letter of the 7th., has been received.

In regard to your suggestion of affixing to the gold coinage, after the 31st instant, the date of the month, to designate the new coins from others of the current year, I have respectfully to observe: that for the purpose of such designation, the Engraver has been directed to execute new Dies in which ~~the~~ two improvements, contemplated for some years past, shall be introduced — one is, the omission of the words "E pluribus unum" on the reverse; the other is the substitution of a new head of Liberty without the dress-cap — the hair being only restrained by the cincture bearing the inscription "Liberty."

The motto "E pluribus unum" on the

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coins. I would observe, has no authority in Law, and is contrary to good taste, as the inscription "United States of America", required by the Law, expresses the same fact. — It is not known at whose instance the above motto was first introduced: the earlier coins are without it. It has long been felt as an incumbrance, and various arrangements have been resorted to, for disposing of it so as to interfere less with the legal devices and inscriptions. That of placing it on a scroll, crowded into the higher part of the disk, has been perhaps the least inconvenient, but this has had the effect of incumbering the field, and forcing down the Eagle too low. After much reflection, and free consultation with many gentlemen connected with the Government, it was deemed best to return back to the simplicity of the law, and discard this surplus inscription from our coin. The effect in improving the beauty of the coin, was tried on the Quarter-dollar, & a specimen being submitted to the President through the Department, with the considerations by which the change was recommended, in a communication of Jany 29th 1831, received his approbation; which has been cordially sustained, I believe, by all to whose consideration the subject has been distinctly presented, with the facts belonging to it.

The head of Liberty has also been a part

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of the devices on our coins, which has claimed much attention, with a view to its improvement. The cap has by many been regarded as intended for the Classic Cap of Liberty, and under this idea has received favour, as proper to be retained, even with some who have not been insensible that it impaired the beauty of the coin.

I have however to remark, that the Cap on our coins was not designed as the Liberty Cap – it was not introduced on the silver coins until about the year 1806, and was then copied from what was considered a handsome specimen of the female head-dress of that day. On the gold coins a cap had been introduced from the first, which has certainly some resemblance to the usual form of the Cap of Liberty. I am however satisfied, from several considerations, and indeed have the direct assurance of Mr. Eckfeldt, the Chief Coiner, who has been familiar with the whole subject from the first, that it was not so intended. When a cap was introduced, as before stated, on the silver coin, that on the gold coin was conformed thereto.

It is wholly at variance with classic authority to place the Pileus, or Liberty-Cap, on the head of the figures representing Liberty. When it is introduced in Statuary or

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on a Medal or a coin, it is to be found borne by Liberty herself on a Wand, or in her hand, or appears at her feet, and indicates her as the beneficent being through whose influence the blessings of freedom are conferred on others; and such a cap, placed on the head of a freed-man, we know from the Roman Annals, was the insignium of his freedom.

This view of classic propriety was, no doubt, very familiar to those under whose authority the first coinage of the U. States commenced. The early copper coins, bear the Cap of Liberty, but never on the head of the figure. The coinage of France of that period, presents also various pertinent examples in point.

It may be satisfactory further to remark, that soon after my appointment to the Charge of the Mint, I addressed to Mr. Jefferson, who at the commencement of the Mint was a member of the Government, then resident in this city, an inquiry in regard to the authority on which the devices on our coins had been originally adopted, and particularly presented the question as regards the cap on the head of Liberty. His recollection, he informed me, did not reach the subject, and no notes had been

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preserved in regard to it, but he was direct and explicit as to the unfitness of placing the Pileus or Cap of Liberty on the head of the figure, adding "for we are not emancipated slaves."

Anticipating, from the attention of Congress having been ~~annually~~ annually for some years, drawn to the subject of our Coins, and the tendency of the reports uniformly emanating from successive Committees in regard thereto, that some modification would be adopted, which would present a favourable occasion for amending the devices thereon, I have deferred any further change than that before mentioned, in the Quarter dollar, until such change could become the index of the modified Coinage. In regard to gold, the question may now be considered as determined. I trust therefore that the present will be considered a fit occasion for the improvements referred to, in that class of our coins. Should nothing be done in regard to the alloy of our Silver coins during next Session, I presume that their character may also be considered as fixed.

The changes thus contemplated on the face and reverse of our gold coins, will be very obvious to the eye, without the aid of a distinguishing date. Under present circumstances therefore, I respectfully submit whether it would not ~~xxxx~~ be

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expedient to rely for the distinction of the new from the old coins, on the improvements above mentioned, alone, without introducing ~~entirely~~ the date of the month, which would require to be continued until December, in order to distinguish the coinage of this year after the 31st instant from that before it.

I promise myself the satisfaction of being able to forward a specimen of the new coinage on the 1st of August, and feel persuaded that it will meet the entire approbation of the President, and of the Department.

I have the honour to be
with great respect
your obed't Serv't

Wm Moore

Hon: Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Mem
July 9/29

Old coinage

rest of the year as they would indicate a coinage in 1834 after 4th of May &c or the word "new" after 1834 — or the Mint in the design I throw out these may be subject for Suggestion for his consideration Leave the subject to his discretion I deem very important that the public should have all the necessary to designate the new Question —

W.

Chelyan upon & suppose Mr Kennington write upon his suggestion — except that I think in the Date or some other way — the coinage of this year after July should be differently marked The letters "Aug" for Augt would probably answer for the

4.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, 15th July 1834

Sir

A question has arisen, respecting our contemplated Gold Coinage, on which it appears proper to ask the opinion of the Department, viz: in regard to the authority of the Mint, under existing provisions, to receive coins of our past issues, for re-coinage. This has heretofore been regarded as improper – though not prohibited by legal enactments – because involving a loss, though a minute one, to the United States from the wastage accruing, as well as adding, though not very sensibly, to the expenditure for Labour &c. in the several departments. It has not therefore been permitted, for the holder of old coins to present them in form for re-coinage, which

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could only serve the purpose of gratifying the fancy, by the superior beauty of new coins, and by which no ~~[illegible]~~ object of public utility could be promoted. Our own coins when offered, have therefore been refused, and when inadvertently mingled with deposites, except in very trivial amounts, have been returned.

The manifest purpose of the late Law is, that gold should perform, to some extent, the offices of coin in actual currency - which, as far as the old coinage of gold is concerned, will be little advanced by their being made a legal tender at a higher value by weight. This, though obviously proper, ad interim, and not inconvenient for large transactions between monied institutions or regular dealers in coin, is not facile enough for the ordinary purposes of the community. It would nevertheless seem as if the Act, may have contemplated this as a substitute for re coinage.

I will take the liberty of stating, briefly, the view I had taken of this matter, and ask that you will have the goodness to express your approbation of it, if approved - if otherwise, your opinion will induce a different decision.

We have always freely received foreign coins in deposit, even when, by the existing Laws, they might be a legal tender. We shall coin after the 31st inst. and now receive

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freely for that purpose, the English Sovereigns, which after that date become a legal tender at 94 8/10 cents per dwt. From that same period, our own gold coins of past emission, are a legal tender by the same mode of estimation, and at precisely the same value, the standard being the same. I had before, after some hesitation, concluded that it would be proper, having in view the public convenience, and obvious design of the Law, in regard to this matter, to allow gold coins of the United States, when no longer a tender but by weight, to be rendered a currency by tale, through a recoinage into the new coins. My reply on the 5th to the request of the Department of the 3rd. inst, for the satisfaction of Mr Nicholson's inquiries, was given under the influence of this view of the subject, and no doubt was then expressed as to recoinage. It is since that time that some discussion of the subject, has, without impairing my own impressions, rendered me sensible of the propriety of asking the aid of your judgment in regard to it.

To receive these coins in deposit in anticipation of the 31st, appears to me liable to objections, as it gives to depositers, not now a fit subject of our action, a priority of payment over other depositors which are liable to no question – all depositors

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being, by an exact requisition of the Law, payable in the order in which they were received. Some days since, it is proper for me to observe, a small amount in our own coins was presented, & received without weighing very carefully the distinction due to the case. This day another instance of a larger amount having occurred, it was decided to request the depositor to withhold his gold for the present, to which he assented. On the whole, I would submit the following as the procedure, which, being sustained by its analogy to our practice heretofore, and lying within the permission of the Law, and recommended by its tendency to promote the design of the late enactments, seems to me most advisable for this Institution to adopt as its rule:

To defer receiving deposites of our ~~gold~~ coins of post emissions until after the 31st inst; and thence forward to receive them freely for recoinage, on the same terms as all other deposites. If this course be approved, please to give me the satisfaction of expression of such approbation.

It may be proper at this moment to remark, that under a strong persuasion of the passage of a law changing the ratio of gold to silver, all the deposits of June last

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been defined - with such an explanation as satisfied the depositor to be coined under the new regulations; so that the accumulation of two months will be on hand, when the new coinage is commenced.

I have the honour to be
with great respect

Your obe^{t} Servt

Danl Moore

Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

P.S. To-morrow I will reply in regard to the topics presented in your letter of the 14th, received this evening.

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Mint
July 15/34

Gold Coinage

15th July 1835-

Same Moore-

Director of the Mint

Sir.

I am satisfied, that the public convenience requires that the present gold coin to be recoined when deficient

I suggest a modification of the present rule, so as to receive in the order of time deposits all sums under a certain amount: but that the surplus over a certain amount be postponed a specified time such as may be estimated convenient-

I am happy to hear you will be in readiness for operations on the 1st of Augt - & should the Mint find itself unable to meet seasonably all the public wants I would

6.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, 16th July 1834.

Sir

By your letter of the 14th. a suggestion, it appears, has been offered of introducing twenty four stars, instead of thirteen, for the purpose of rendering more obvious the difference between our gold coins issued before and after the 31st instant. It has not probably occurred to the person offering this suggestion, that this number would appear exceedingly crowded on our smallest coin, even after making each star very minute. They could be made more open in the largest, if their magnitude were kept considerably below the proportion which each part of the device should bear to the disk, and which the other parts do bear to it - but this would be noticed as a defect.

Another effect of multiplying the number of stars would be still less likely to occur to those who view the subject

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by the rules of taste only, but which experience in the fabrication of coins very soon discloses. When the stars approach very near, the intervening portion of the disk retains too little strength, and is therefore soon impaired – the rays, in a shattered manner, are projected into each other, making this a failing part of the die.

The idea of increasing the number of stars, progressively with that of the States, was at one time entertained in the Mint, and pursued until it became apparent that the utmost limit, admissible on the Coin, would eventually be transcended. It was therefore decided to return to the original thirteen. Any intermediate number would seem to be indefensible.

An abbreviation of the name of the month in which the new coinage is to commence, which in your letter of the 12th. is referred for consideration, as also the substitution of the word <u>new</u>, as a criterion to mark the contemplated Coinage, have been carefully reflected on, without my being able to perceive that either could be so disposed of on the disk as to give an assurance of the effect being satisfactory. I am very sensible of the kindness of the manner in which you leave this to my ultimate decision,

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and the adoption, on this point, of a suggestion originating with the Department, would, of itself, be gratifying to me; I feel however, that I ought to forego this satisfaction, under the persuasion that eventually you will approve of having trusted to the modifications of our dies heretofore mentioned, as adequate to the effect desired.

The difficulty of making the requisite distinction, it may be added, will have but a limited operation. The coinage of 5 months of the current year alone is concerned in it. Of this no part has consisted of Eagles, and only about $10,000 of Quarters. The aggregate of halves & quarters remaining in the Country will be inconsiderable, and if their re-coinage be approved, they will generally be thrown upon the Mint within the first month. Those which have been exported will, whenever they shall return, appear under new forms.

In regard to the distribution of the new coins, for the benefit of the circulation - with the aid of farther inquiries, and careful consideration as to the least complex mode of effecting this, I shall submit what occurs to me to morrow or at farthest next day. It will

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necessarily embrace, in some measure, the topic alluded to in my letter to the Department of the 3d instant relative to the means of effecting the prompt payment of deposites.

I am very respectfully

Your obed't Serv't

Hon: Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Thos. P. Moore
Director.

Aud. July 1834
Pub. Corr.
Vol. 1, 1834

7.

Sir

Mint of the United States

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your letter of the 3d. instant, with copies of the Acts of Congress referred to therein.

The foreign gold coins, now declared a legal tender after the 31st. instant, were assayed, except those of Brazil which vary with the Portuguese, within the first Quarter of the current year, and the result communicated to the Department on the 24th. March - to which report I beg leave respectfully refer for your satisfaction, at the moment, in regard to this subject. The quantity of those coins, however, which will be presented at the Mint within a short period, will offer a highly favourable opportunity for extending those assays, when your wishes in that respect will command particular attention, and the result be carefully communicated.

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Unremitted diligence will be exerted to meet the demands on the Mint which may arise under the new regulations. The new coinage of gold, I confidently trust, will commence on the earliest day contemplated by the Law, instant attention having been paid to the requisite preparations.

On the subject of prompt payments, the Banks of deposite, at a charge of half per cent, as contemplated in the Act concerning our gold coin, I shall read the instructions and aid of the Department, and will take leave very shortly to address you respecting it.

I am very respectfully

Your obed.t Serv.t

Sam.l Moore

Director

Hon.e Levi Woodbury

Secretary of the Treasury

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Copy

Mint of the United States
Philad[a] July 18[th] 1834

Sir

I have to state, in reply to yours of the 14th, that all the gold brought to the Mint, is liable to be claimed by the depositer or under his assignment, and heretofore has almost uniformly been so claimed, being regarded as worth more than the face of the certificate of deposit. It is probable, however, that gold of the coinage to take effect after the 31st instant will by a number of the depositors be exchanged for any available Bank funds, so that it is highly probable you can be furnished with gold after the above date without the necessity of a formal deposit of bullion for the purpose. Checks of the character mentioned will no doubt be a satisfactory mode of placing means here for the purchase of gold, or Mint certificates payable in gold when coined.

You may perhaps find it convenient to effect your purpose in one of the above ways, through an arrangement with some one of the Banks here. All the facilities which I may be able to give them for accomplishing your wishes will be cheerfully rendered. It is highly probable that funds to the amount of $10.000 to $20.000 forwarded about the first of August will procure for you at par, an equal sum in gold within two weeks from that day and probably in one. The risk and expense of the transportation of gold and silver coins, devolves on the receiving party, so far as this institution is concerned: the law makes no provision for their being incurred by the Mint.

In regard to small silver coins, if you wish for as much as $3.000 to $5.000 I would advise your effecting through some correspondent here a deposit of silver for coinage, by which you will obtain the same amount

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in the denominations desired is from 30 to 40 days. If however a supply of $1.000 in dimes and half dimes, would suffice for your present accommodation, we will supply you immediately with that sum. The procedure which I would suggest for your instant convenience is, to request us to send you a cask containing $130 in cents; within this cask we could place $1000 in the above silver coins. Copper coins are delivered at the expense and risk of the United States. The expense and risk of the silver coins would as before mentioned devolve on you, but, thus packed, the freight would be a small charge. If the rail road transportation line to New York be resorted to, which is the most expeditious, the freight would be about 50 cents The insurance by the company would be half per cent, but the risk is very small and insurance by that route is not I believe generally effected. By sea to New York, the time would be extended about four to six days - the freight would, in the case supposed, be merely nominal; of the risk you will judge, it is in favourable seasons regarded as very trivial.

If you think proper to send $1130 as above suggested, a draft draft on New York in my favour will be sufficient and your wishes will receive immediate attention. If you would prefer to dispense with the cents, forward a draft for $1.000 and we will send you a box of small coins by the rail road line, insuring or not as you shall choose - We send to the care of F. Fb. Furness, Agent of the Mint at New York, by whom the further transportation is effected.

I have only to add that, in consideration of the public convenience to be promoted by the measure, if you have no correspondent there through whom your object, in regard to gold coins, can be effected,

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without a commission, you may transmit, until further advised, the requisite funds to my order. The coins supplied during August will be, perhaps, exclusively half eagles.

It would seem expedient, as the expense would be of no comparative moment, to send a confidential agent to receive the gold coins when in readiness, and accompany them. If you decide to do this, you shall be carefully advised of the earliest day when they can be delivered.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Ser.
Wm. Moore

Thos. W. Olcott Esq.
Cash. Mech. & Farmers Bk.
Albany

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, 19th July 1834

Sir

I have now respectfully to ask the attention of the Department to the subject of the prompt payment of deposits, contemplated in the second Section of the late Act regulating our Gold Coinage, as intimated in my letter of the third instant.

This section gives to depositors of "standard gold or silver" after the 31st instant, the right to claim payment for the same in five days, subject to a deduction of half per cent, but no ~~adequate~~ funds appear to be indicated, from whence the requisite means ~~are~~ are to be furnished. The amount however ~~deposited~~ deposited at one time may be very large. It is to be observed too, that no option is left with the Mint to decline this arrangement, though the depositor is at liberty to decline the tender of payment at the above deduction,

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if he shall prefer to await the coinage of his deposit, and then receive the full amount.

In my repot of 2nd December last, on the subject of certain modifications of the regulations of the Mint, made conformably to a Resolution of the House of March 1st 1833, the expediency of subjecting to some control, the amount for which prompt payment could be claimed by a single depositor, was particularly referred to; and some discretion in this respect, to be reposed in the Mint or the Department, will eventually, it is probable, recommend itself to the adoption of Congress.

Under existing circumstances, liable ~~xxxxxxx~~ to have large amounts offered for coinage, as has within the past few months occurred in regard to silver especially - there is a felicity in the introduction of the term "standard"; in ~~xxxx xxxx xx~~ the section alluded to, if construed strictly as ~~xxxxx~~ determining the character of the deposit. Of either gold or silver precisely of the standard of the United States, the amount deposited at one time would rarely be large. Until Congress, therefore, may consider it expedient to modify ~~xx xxxx xxxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ the late enactments as regards prompt payment, the qualifying effect of the term above

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mentioned, may be found very useful in relieving the Mint from the obligation of prompt payment, beyond the amount which may consist with the convenience of the Treasury.

We are thus practically thrown back upon the provisions of the 14th. section of the Act of April 2d 1792 for establishing the Mint, in which prompt payment of the value of deposits by an exchange of Coins for Standard bullion, is submitted to the mutual option of the Depositor and Director of the Mint, when it shall be convenient for the Treasury to furnish the necessary funds. The term Standard, introduced in this place has always been understood as merely stating the rule of payment, viz: an exchange of as much weight in coins as the deposit has been found to contain in bullion of standard fineness.

If these views of the subject be just, I have then to observe, that the prompt payment for deposits of foreign silver coins, none of which are of our standard, will be wholly discretionary, and therefore may be regulated as intended in the law of 1792, by the consideration whether the charge of ½ per cent. be an equivalent for the inconvenience that may result

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to the Treasury, by maintaining the requisite amount here, applicable to the payment of silver deposites. The possible amount of such deposit can not be ~~[illegible]~~ foreseen - they have often ~~extended~~ to $200,000 or $300,000 at one time, and within the last six months have in one instance amounted to half a million. The expediency I would observe as regards the public, of inviting large deposits of silver to flow to the Mint, is for the present much diminished, by the act making those silver coins which constitute the mass of such deposits, a legal tender by tale - thus giving them currency in our circulation under convenient forms.

In regard to gold, however, the introduction of which into circulation is the main design of the late Act regulating our gold coins, it is to be observed that there seems to be a strong expediency in promoting an extension of our coinage by such facilities within the convenience of the Treasury, as may be authorized under existing provisions. No foreign gold coins are a legal tender by tale, and their tender by weight is less convenient than is suited to our actual circulation. There is therefore a ~~[illegible]~~ urgent motive of public convenience, for promoting their deposit for recoinage, ~~[illegible]~~ as also a free influx of all gold

The first aim of the Director would, under the arrangement in question, very properly be, to secure a sufficient amount of gold for the earliest operations, which from inquiry I am now persuaded can be done without loss. It is highly probable that many of the individual depositors, having no object but ultimately to place the amount of their deposits to their credit in Bank, will prefer payment in ordinary funds to the trouble of counting coins, and thus, while the United States will obtain the benefit of the deduction of ½ per cent, a fund will be accumulated in gold coins under the control of the Mint, out of which to accomodate those who may from time to time desire a supply of our new coins for the purpose of ~~circulation~~ immediate circulation or transmission into the interior.

The amount to be in the first instance subjected to the drafts of the Director of the Mint for the purpose in view, I would suggest should not exceed $20,000 and perhaps might as well be limited to $10,000, until the success of the measure shall be in some degree ascertained, of which the Department will be frequently advised.

I am not insensible of the extra personal

care which the plan proposed must involve, but shall find an equivalent for this in the satisfaction of rendering the Mint as far as practicable, auxiliary in promoting the general wish in regard to the diffusion of our gold coins, respecting which I am aware the Department also entertains a lively solicitude.

The first Coinage will consist of Half Eagles exclusively – it will consume the present month, ~~with~~ to prepare with the studious care demanded of the Engraver, for such work, the new dies of that denomination. Within the month of August, the new dies of the Quarter Eagle will be executed, and the Eagle as soon thereafter as practicable. The two denominations first mentioned, & especially the Half Eagle, will be most in demand it is believed, and their circulation will expand much farther than the Eagle, ~~in~~ a given amount of gold. It may be proper now to remark, that dies could not safely have been prepared in anticipation, since it could not be known that special devices to be introduced on the coins, would not be designated in the Law. New devices on several classes of the coins were among the

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bullion to the Mint, especially from sources which promise a diffusion through the community of the coins issued in return.

It is proper to remark that large deposits are chiefly to be looked for through the Banks, and in regard to these, prompt payment is not likely to be accepted at the deduction designated — those institutions will usually prefer to bear the delay of Coinage. ~~(Nor is it improbable that Certificates of gold deposited would be purchased in order to avoid, on their presentation, the discount. This would tend chiefly to gold, when gold is at par with silver.~~ The action of the prompt payment system will therefore be chiefly confined to individuals, and smaller deposits; and so far as is apparent at this moment, I should conjecture that the amount of funds for this purpose which could be effectively employed, would not be large.

The manner in which such a fund could be appropriated, and the mode of its application with the greatest simplicity, and without interfering in any degree with the ordinary accounts of the Mint, has been reflected on with a good deal of attention, without perceiving any procedure so little complex as that which I would now

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respectfully propose — That the Department should subject a suitable amount of funds in any convenient Bank here, to the drafts of the Director of the Mint, applicable to the prompt payment of Mint Certificates at the legal deduction. A pro= ceedure of this Character appears to be contemplated by the Act of 1792.

The effect of such an anangement would, it is presumed, be the following — A depositor receives a certif= icate from the Treasurer of the Mint for the value of his deposit, which is payable in coins when coined. On the plan proposed, a depositor of gold would be offered the option of prompt payment at the legal deduction; if he accept the proffer, the deduction of half per cent. is made by the Treas= urer of the Mint which will be accounted for in the quarter= ly returns with other deductions authorized by Law, and thus accrue to the benefit of the United States, as contemplated by the acts relative to all such deductions. He would then be referred to the Director of the Mint, who will check on the assigned fund for the nett amount, if the object of the party will be accomplished by ordinary funds, or will deliver him the nett amount in gold coins, if his object shall require these. The sums paid will be replaced to the fund when the coinage is effected.

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provisions of the Bill as reported by the Committee on the Mint, and the interval between the probable passage of the Bill, and the period of its operation, was no doubt intended to be ample, for the necessary preparation.

I am very Respectfully

Your obt Servt

Hon: Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Sam Moore
Director.

P.S. Your communication of the 17th inst was not received this morning, & will command early attention to [illegible] on the above does not reach the topics embraced by them. —

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Mint.

July 19/34.

Examine this & prepare a reply - requesting him to write the proper = ovation of the Hon Secy respectfully on from the & expressing a willingness to have money drawn by him from U States Bank to buy for the deposits in gold, when not exceeding a certain sum = the Bank being authorized to receive & pay to our credit

the mint certificates for the amount named - instead of the money & to exchange them or let the Depositaries of the Mint exchange them for other current money to accommodate them nearby - gold when it is on hand -

Block out a letter & examine act of 1792 -

W

Mint of the United States
Philada July 21st 1834.

Sir

The number and amount of Mint certificates usually outstanding, respecting which information is desired in your letter of the 17th, received on Saturday evening, is exceedingly variable; I shall be able to meet, however, the points of most interest connected with the enquiry, by a general statement – and first in regard to silver.

During the year 1833 the coinage of silver was nearly three millions of dollars, and the ordinary delay to a depositor was from 40 to 60 days. By the dealings of the Banks to cash Mint certificates of silver at ½ per cent, deducted from the face, the individual depositor was enabled to realize, at a charge equivalent only to a delay of 30 days. Even when, by the instant amount of bullion in our vaults, the delay would necessarily be much more than the average, Mint certificates were always cashed by the United States Bank at the same per-centage.

During the present year the amount of silver deposited has been much beyond that of any former equal period, and the delay of coinage has or will have been extended on particular deposits to four months – Still every depositor can have his certificate cashed at ½ per cent on the face – so that silver certificates may be stated to be always at ½ per cent below par. If however the deposit has consisted of the Mexican dollar, or coins of that general character, there has generally been a gain thereon of from ¼ to 4/10 per cent, serving thus far to countervail this deduction.

I have to remark then, that by an understanding established soon after my connection with the Mint, the Bank of the United States

that institution being always the largest depositor - agreed to waive its claim of prior delivery in favour of deposits of minor amount, and particularly if the object of the depositor was to obtain small coins - The law is rigorous in its provisions as to the order of deposit being the rule for delivering coins in return, making the infliction heavy for a breach of it; but with the consent of the party in question this was supposed to be a perfectly justifiable deviation from the literal rule.

section 15 Act 9 April 2d 1792

I have said more in regard to silver than perhaps was necessary but for the purpose of introducing a notice of this practice of deferring by consent, the claims of large depositors in favour of those of small amount, whose purpose would be more affected proportionally by delay.

In regard to gold which it is presumed constitutes the more interesting branch of the enquiry, a practice has obtained varying from the general rule without being supposed to violate its spirit but rather to promote its design. Formerly when gold was received only in trifling amounts, it was allowed to accumulate, since small parcels are not suitable to operate on, until the amount of say $ 50.000 had been received, which perhaps would not be more than once in a quarter: it was then all coined at once, the silver coinage meantime proceeding with no sensible interruption. As gold increased in quantity, and a fit mass for operation was accumulated at shorter intervals, the periods of coinage became more frequent, and for the last two years it has rarely happened that any deposit of gold has remained uncoined to the extent of 40 days: we consider 30 days, as the ordinary extreme - when the coinage takes place, all that has been for even a week in the Mint is usually thrown into it - care being taken by timely precautions

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that the deliveries of silver coins shall still be maintained.

From the year 1821 until within a few weeks, certificates of gold deposites were always at a premium among the Brokers or with the Banks, and generally both the Banks and especially the Bank of the United States, giving a higher premium than the Brokers when the coinage was distant, and the latter a higher premium than the Banks when the coinage was immediately to take place.

Gold was necessarily received and coined under the requisitions of the law, but with no advantage except that of determining its weight and fineness, to be afterwards exported as merchandize. Our aim at the Mint under these circumstances was to render the deposit as productive as possible in first hands, these being either persons engaged in foreign commerce, or bringing bullion from the gold region of the southern States. Depositors of gold were therefore directed to be apprised of the alternative offered them, either to wait the delay of coinage and receive their gold, or to dispose of their certificate at the best premium obtainable, with instruction as precise as could be given of the time of coinage, and an intimation in regard to the two classes of purchasers of gold certificates.

Having visited Washington about the commencement of June, and returned impressed with the opinion that the measure of changing the ratio of gold to silver would be adopted during the session, all deposites of gold were on my return directed to be held in reserve, and all depositors to be apprised of the motive for this suspension, with an assurance that if the law should pass all those certificates would have the addi-

adopt to hold their certificates and

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tional value assigned to them, and be paid in the new coins. From that time I have no knowledge of any Mint certificate being sold above par. Certainly above par estimated according to the new enactment, none can have been sold. It is probable that gold certificates will eventually find their level at ½ per cent below par, that being the charge assigned by the law for prompt payment.

The amount of gold deposited in June estimated in the new coins, was in round numbers $60.000, comprising 41 deposits; and in this month to the 19th $50.000, in 42 deposits, making an aggregate of $110.000, all of which will be coined in the first two weeks of August. All that shall be received within those two weeks, not exceeding $200.000 may be estimated to be coined within the remainder of the month, the average deliveries of silver being in the mean time but insensibly affected.

I can give but a very indefinite conjecture as to the amount of gold to be received in August and September. It is not unlikely that the southern gold is held back in anticipation of the new ratio, as the receipts of this lately have not been large. In the succeeding months it is probable the supplies will be sensibly increased, in part by importations from Europe. On the whole subject of the extent of deposites the sources whence they will be derived, and the facility of obtaining gold in exchange for ordinary funds, we have much to learn. The heaviest deposites I presume will come from Banks, and as far as the Banks in this city are concerned, little difficulty will be experienced, it is believed, in obtaining their consent to that liberal arrangement in regard to small deposites,

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which has prevailed with respect to silver, but which there has hitherto been no motive for inviting in regard to gold.

The tendencies to be developed during the month of August, will very probably offer occasions for that reference to the Department, to which is invited in your letter of the 17th. My impression, however, is that the new coins after a brief period employed in issuing them, will be readily obtained. I do not therefore now add any thing to the suggestion in my letter of the 19th of the expediency of placing funds here subject to my draft for the prompt payment of gold certificates.

Some days since I received from the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Albany, a request to be informed as to the mode of obtaining about $20.000 in gold, to be applied in payments to pensioners, and others having claims on the Government. My reply, of which a copy is enclosed, will best exhibit my views of the manner in which his wishes may be accomplished. This being the first application of the kind I have ventured to encourage an expectation of effecting his object with little delay. If other applications of equal amount were soon to follow, I must take the precaution of naming a time some what deferred, and would now observe in general, that my best advice shall be very promptly given in such cases, and all the facilities in my power very cheerfully offered.

Incidents will be noted with care which may instruct me further, as to the most expedient means of accomplishing the purpose of the law, and these as they arise will be referred as shall be necessary for your council and aid.

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I am Sir
with the greatest respect
Your obed. Ser.t

Wm Moore

Hon.ble Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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14.—

Private.

Philada July 25. 1834

Dear Sir

It is intended to commence our coinage of Gold under the new ratio of gold and silver, at 4 A.M. on the 1st August. This anticipation of the ordinary hour of our daily operations, which is 6 O'Clock, has been concerted with Mr Eckfeldt, the Chief Coiner of the Mint, in order that the Mail for Washington, which closes at 5, may bear to you a few specimens of the new coin on the same day.

Please therefore to cause an enquiry to be made at the P. Office on the morning of the first, for a packet addressed to you marked Mint

Allow me however to ask, that this may be considered to be sub rosa — some mis-adventure may delay our proceedings for a few hours, and if disappointed in this particular I would hope that only Yourself should have been cognizant of the intention.

With great respect
and regard
Your obed. Ser.t
Robt M. Patterson

Hon.d Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury
&c &c

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 1st Aug. 1834

Sir

I have the satisfaction of forwarding a few specimens of the new half Eagles, the coinage of which commenced at an early hour this morning.

Enclosed also, I am learn to commit to your attention, a packet for the President, containing a specimen of the new coins, which, have the goodness to forward to his present residence.—

Accompanying this is also a communication, specifying the peculiarities by which the new coins are to be distinguished. I have been applied from many quarters, & a general wish that such a description should be presented to the public. It would be gratifying, and appears to be the most fit procedure, that this should be communicated to the press through the Department. If this be approved, will you be pleased to cause the communication to be published.

I can not omit expressing to you how much is due to the ingenious assiduity and

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admirable mechanical skill of Mr. Eckfeldt. The Chief Coiner of the Mint, in accomplishing this early an object, which has added very much to his ordinary cares.

To Mr. Kneass also the Engraver of the Mint, it is due to say, that it has required the utmost attention on his part, to accomplish a pair of New dies for the gold coinage, within the past Month, in addition to the usual, twenty dies for the Silver coinage, which it is necessary to maintain.

It is anticipated, that by the evening of Monday the 4th, without sensibly retarding the ordinary progress of the Silver coinage, about $100,000 in gold will have been coined.

I have the honour to be
with great respect
Your obed't Serv't

Wm. Wood

Hon'ble Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Augt 9th 1834

Sir

Conformably to your request of the 22nd Ult.o that a weekly report be made in regard to the prompt payment ~~for~~ ~~exchanges~~ of Mint certificates for deposites of gold, under your instructions of that date, by which the sum of $20.000 was placed subject to my draft for that object, I have now the honour to present the first of those returns, exhibiting the state of my account to this date. The first interval is not precisely that of a week, but the periods will hereafter terminate with each succeeding Saturday. This slight deviation in the first instance, with a view to make the return cover the complete transactions of the week, will I doubt not be approved.

A few general remarks, only, on the effect of this measure, and on the tendency of the new ratio of gold to silver, can be made now.

Though our present coinage delay in the coinage of gold may be considered as not exceeding twenty days, the proffer of an instant exchange in coins at the legal discount, has been accepted with satisfaction in a few instances, as exhibited in the account current.

Neither the gold nor silver coins of the United States

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are at a premium measured in the other. The period is too short however to afford any strong conclusion from this fact, as to the fitness of the proportion assumed in the law between gold and silver, but the omen is good.

The Banks which have received the new gold coins, as far as their practice is known to me, give them out in payments, distributively, if desired. The Girard Bank, the Farmers and Mechanics and the Moyamensing Bank, have been particularly named as doing this.

The supply of gold coins for distribution in suitable proportions, according to the opportunities and wants of such applicants as may be in positions convenient for diffusing them through the community, will tend so obviously to promote the design of the late act, that I shall feel it incumbent on the institution to provide for this, by the requisite care and arrangements, subject, however, to the legal rights of depositors in their order.

In your letter of the 12th. ult^o. I am requested to communicate weekly a statement of the deposites and the payments severally made. I will ask however to defer the first of these returns until next Saturday, and to make it apply only to the week now ending, and thereafter only to the then preceding week. Frequently deposites are in a form requiring three to six days to determine their value, reporting therefore for the preceeding week will enable me to embrace all the deposites occuring in that period. An exact account of these particulars, embracing every transaction of deposite and payment, is rendered in detail in the quarterly returns of the Treasurer of the Mint. A succinct statement will therefore, I presume,

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be sufficient for in the weekly reports reference to, for furnishing the statistical datta desired in regard to the operations of the new system of gold coinage, and its tendency as regards the circulation of the country.

In the account now rendered the debits consist of the nett sums paid for the several certificates, after the half per cent has been deducted, and which nett sum will be received in coins when the coinage is effected. In the return for the next week some of these payments will appear, I presume, to the credit side of the account, thus replacing to that extent the amount drawn out. The amount of deductions is of course entered in the accounts of the Treasurer of the Mint, and will, as in the case of all other deductions from deposites, authorized by law, be accounted for to the Treasury of the United States in the quarterly returns.

These weekly reports it is understood are for the satisfaction of the Department in regard to the extent to which the measure of prompt payment is found successful, but not to preclude a settlement of my accounts in fulfilment of this trust, to be made quarterly under the inspection of the Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury, according to the usual forms.-

I am with great respect

Your obed't Serv't

R. M. Moore

Hon Levi Woodbury

Secretary of the Treasury

Dr The United States, in acct. curs with
payment of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction
said purpose by the Treasury Department.

1834			D.	C
Aug. 5	To this amt. in payment of Mint Certificate for deposit of Gold No. 72		6368.	65
" 7	" this amt. in payment of Mint Certificate for deposit of Gold	" 69	471.	16
" 8	" this amt. in payment of Mint Certificate for deposit of Gold	" 70	522.	26
" 9	" this amt. in payment of Mint Certificate for deposit of Gold	" 84	1503.	22
" "	" Balance in Bank carried To New Account		11,134	70
			$20,000	—

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the Director of the Mint, for Disbursements in the prompt
n of Half per cent. out of a fund of $20,000 assigned for

1834			
Aug. 1	By Acct. of Warrt. of the Sundry of the Treasury deposited in the Girard Bank . .	D. C 20000 00	
		$ 20000 00	

Mint of the United States
Philada. 1st Aug. 1834

Sam. Moore
Director

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Mint of the United States
Philada 15th Augt 1834

Sir

I have the honour to inform the Department, that the coinage of gold, according to the new ratio of gold to silver, commenced this morning, being the earliest day permitted by the provisions of the act.

In making this communication, it may be satisfactory to refer to the peculiarities by which the new gold coins are to be distinguished from those of former issues. They are the following

On the face, the new coins will be readily distinguished by a head of Liberty disencumbered of a cap.

On the reverse, the surplus motto "E Pluribus Unum" which for many years has occupied a portion of the disk above the figure of the Eagle, is now omitted.

These changes, independently of the facility to be derived from them, in distinguishing the future from the past emissions of our gold coins, are recommended by a nearer adherence to the provisions of the law, as well as by the rules of taste and classic authority. The views in these respects, presented in my communication of the 9th instant, having met your approbation, will, I doubt not, be

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sustained by the judgment of the public.

In regard to the omission of the motto above referred to, the same improvement was introduced in the quarter dollar in 1831 - the subject having, by a communication of the 29th January of that year, been submitted to the President, through the Department, and approved.

The Eagle of former issues weighs 270 grains, the half Eagle 135, and the quarter 67½ grains. The Eagle under the present law, will weigh 258 grains, the half Eagle 129, and the quarter 64½ grains. These weights are recited because desirable to be kept in mind, rather than as affording a further criterion of distinction between the two classes of coins - since an inspection, much more cursory than that of weighing, will distinguish them by the preceding characteristics.

The Eagle and half Eagle of the new coinage will be less in diameter than those of former emissions, and that in a greater proportion than the diminution of weight would indicate. This however, though a decided amendment of our coinage, is of less value as a distinctive mark, since the comparison would require the presence of a coin of both classes.

I have the honour to be
with great respect
Your obed.t Serv.t

Chas. Wood
Director of the Mint

Hon.ble Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Aug. 1. 1834
Director of the Mint.

"

the date of the year
this centre plate to
have
bestowed the motto
"e pluribus unum"
tho not required by
the act of Congress

Prepare a Mountin
to Blair & Rives
& to me.
W

Emblem
Globe
Eagle

Thus to
for public
Waiting
Hereafter
the new coinage can
be distinguished by

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Augt 16th 1834.

Sir

I forward herewith my weekly return of the state of my account in regard to the prompt payment of Mint certificates for deposites of gold. This procedure has been found convenient to depositors as well as advantageous to the United States. No depositor has desired prompt payment thus far and been disappointed.

Enclosed is also a succinct statement of the amount of gold deposites for the period commencing 1st. June, and ending the 9th instant, with the deliveries of gold coins to that date from August 1st. The whole amount of deposites accumulated for coinage under the new ratio is given in this statement.

The amount of coinage upto the 9th far exceeded the deliveries of coins contained in this statement— a mass having been accumulated on hand to discharge heavy deposites from New York to be made in the current week, as will appear in the next statement— nearly a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold having been forwarded this week to that place.

Of the coins of the United States deposited for recoinage, nearly all have been received from the Banks of New York, viz. the Bank of America, the Manhattan and the Mechanics Bank.

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The recent large deposites of our former issues of gold, have presented ample opportunities for testing the average precision in weight of our gold coins. In a quantity exceeding $100.000, there was a very minute excess of about twenty cents in the whole amount. In another quantity of about $120.000 the excess was something above two dollars, and in the last deposite amounting to $30.000 the weight was precisely true.

On the first deposite of coins for re-coinage, a charge was made for alloy if too fine and for refining if too base, but after carefully considering this question, aided by the judgment of the Melter & Refiner, it has been deemed most equitable, on account of the convenience of combining coins of different standards together, so as to compensate for the inferiority of one class by the excess of another, to charge on this character of gold deposites neither for alloy nor refining in ordinary cases. This is, I am satisfied, an allowable construction of the legal regulations in that particular, and as it contributes sensibly to encourage deposites for re-coinage, its operation is directly favourable to the objects of the late act.

I have only now to add that by arrangements involving no disregard of the rights of depositors, all applicants for gold coins to be thrown into circulation, have been supplied, in most instances at once, or at farthest with very little delay. —

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Serv't
Levi Woodbury

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr The United States in account Curt with the payment of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction said purpose by the Treasury Department.

				21 6
1834				
Augt 15	To this Amt in payment			
	of Mint Certificates	No. 55	16,683.88	
" "	Balance in Grand Bk.			
	to New Amount . . .		2,450.82.5	
			19,134.70.5	

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with the Director of the Mint, for Disbursements in the prompt
uction of half per cent. out of a fund of $20,000 assigned for

			D 6
1834			
Aug. 9	By balance from old Account		11134.70.5
" 15	" this sum deposited in Girard Bk.		8000.00
			$ 19134 70.5

Mint of the United States
Philada Aug.t 16. 1834

Sam.l Moore
Director of the Mint

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Mint of the United States
Philada Augt 18. 1834

Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt on the morning of Saturday the 16th. of your letter of the previous day, requesting the Quarter Eagle die, & it is my expectation that it can be in readiness for coining before the end of this month.

Tomorrow I will attend, more at large, to your request respecting the compensation for extra work, than it is in my power to do by the present mail. I may however observe now, that the change which appears to have been intimated to you, has not occurred as a general fact, and I am persuaded that it has not occurred in any particular instance, to operate at all inequitably. The statement which I shall have the honour to offer tomorrow will I doubt not satisfy the Department on this subject.

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Ser.t
Robt M. Patterson

Hon.ble Levi Woodbury
Secy. of the Treasury

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Mint of the U States
Philada Aug. 19. 1834

Sir

I forward herewith one of our monthly Pay roll-blanks, modified and filled up so as to present a statement of the wages per annum, at which the workmen of the Mint are now employed, with a comparative view of the annual rate for 1833, also the monthly amount paid each individual in July last including over work, compared with that of the same month in 1833, when no overwork was performed, together with the monthly account for January of the present year including overwork.

Workmen who are not artizans of established character, enter the mint usually at $350 per annum. From time to time the wages of those found most useful have been

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somewhat increased. The last change was made 1st January, the effect of which, as to the annual rate of compensation, will be found on comparing columns 1 and 3. The effect on the monthly wages will appear on comparing columns 2 and 6. This advance was combined with an allowance for overwork, which it had been found expedient to resume after being for some months intermitted. The effect of this allowance, on the monthly payments, will be perceived by comparing columns 4 and 5 with column 6. —

The changes made on the 1st January were regarded as the most equitable that could be devised, on full consultation with the officers of the Mint in whose departments the workmen are employed. That no change disadvantageous to them, has been since made, will appear from a comparison of columns 4 & 5 which exhibit the wages including overwork in January and July. To the payments for July however is to be added, for each man, three dollars, which an allowance, other than for each of the summer months —

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In particular instances the monthly amount for July & July of this year may differ, arising from the absence of the party during a portion of the time in one of those months. The highest of the two months will probably exhibit in such cases the proper compensation for full time. A particular individual may, however, have been absent within both months, as in the case of the foreman of the Mint, who lost for absence and leave not for each month about $50 —

In columns 7 & 8, are given the year and rates per annum, of the first employment of the several individuals, or the rates at which they stood in 1826, beyond which the comparison of present with past rates has not been extended.

If the several statements now exhibited should seem any further explanation desirable, in regard to any particular instance, will you have the goodness to call my special notice to such instance.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Serv't
Tho's Moore

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

... would be more satisfactory

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Augt 23d. 1834

Sir,

I forward herewith the weekly return of the state of my accounts, in regard to the prompt payment of Mint certificates for deposites of gold.

Enclosed is also a succinct statement of the amount of gold deposited, also of gold coined and of the delivery of coins, within the week ending August 16th.

The deposites received from Aug. 1st to 9th, it appears, by recurring to the statement for that period, amounted to $76.000. The amount for the week ending the 16th was $117,000. This circumstance is only transiently referred to, since no estimate can be founded on a few facts of this kind. The amount of deposites for the week now ending, has, however, been rather higher than that of the past week.

The coinage effected during the last week appears small; a good deal of preparation for coinage was however accomplished in that time, and thence the actual coinage of the week now closing will be found about proportable that of the last.

By a little additional attention, it will be in my power hereafter, to bring up these statements, in the general terms under which they are made, to the day of rendering them. This I am persuaded will be more satisfactory

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to the Department.

Of the coinage of this week, a very large proportion is again due to the Banks of New York, which having been apprized of their coins being in readiness, will no doubt send for them on Monday. More than $170.000 will thus go on that day to New York, of which the Bank of America will receive about $55.000 and the Manhattan about $116.000.

It is understood that orders for a considerable amount of gold to be imported from Europe, were forwarded shortly after the passage of the late act. The effect of this may be expected to be felt in about a month from this time. The present condition of exchange on London, will probably postpone for a season any further orders.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Serv't

W. M. Wood
Deputy

Hon Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr The United States, in account curt with the
payment of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of half per
y the Treasury Department.

					2	6
1834						
Augt 20	To this amt in payment of Mint Certificate		No	65	181.	80.5
" 21	" this amt in payment of Mint Certificate		"	59	5286.	61
" 22	" this amt in payment of Mint Certificate		"	101	3573.	16.5
" 23	" this amt in payment of Mint Certificate		"	107	520.	28
" "	Balance in Girard Bank					
" "	Bal to new Acct				7388.	96.5
					$16950-	82.5

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the Director of the Mint, for Disbursements in the prompt
alf per cent. out of a fund of $20,000 assigned for said purpose

D 6

1834				
Aug 16	By balance from old account		2450.	82.5
" 20	" this sum deposited in Girard Bank		6000.	00.
" 23	" this sum do do do		8500.	00
			$16,950.	82.5

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Mint of the United States
Phila. August. 30th. 1834.

Sir

I forward herewith the weekly return of my account in regard to the prompt payment of Mint certificates for deposites of gold.

Enclosed is also a statement of the amount of gold deposited, and of gold coined, and of the deliveries of coins, within the two weeks ending this day. Hereafter these statements will usually embrace the transactions of the week ending with the date of the statement, as intimated in my last, it being perceived that, by a little additional attention, I can render the several facts with sufficient precision for general results, and in other respects this arrangement being manifestly preferable.—

The amount of deposites for the two weeks now ending exceeds the rate of the week previous, and within the present week the proportions of uncoined bullion is considerably above that of the last.

We shall commence the issue of quarter Eagles next week.——

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Ser.t

To Hon.d Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Rem.l Moore
Director

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Mint of the United States
Phila. August. 30th. 1834.

Sir

I forward herewith the weekly return of my Account in regard to the prompt payment of Mint certificates for deposites of gold.

Enclosed is also a Statement of the amount of gold deposited, and of gold coined, and of the deliveries of coins, within the two weeks ending this day. Hereafter these statements will usually embrace the transactions of the week ending with the date of the Statement, as intimated in my last, it being perceived that, by a little additional attention, I can render the several facts with sufficient precision for general results, and in other respects this arrangement being manifestly preferable.—

The amount of deposites for the two weeks now ending exceeds the rate of the week previous, and within the present week the proportions of uncoined bullion is considerably above that of the last.

We shall commence the issue of quarter Eagles next week.——

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Geo. Wood
Depositary

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2

mount per day - if punishe
as it did the first two

Mint
Aug 30 1850

In relation to the dies
for the next year I would
suggest, that no mark may
be impressed on them, which
will prevent the retention of
the motto - somewhere on
on side - perhaps elevated
above the Eagle & the
placing of the cap on a pole
near or aside the head of
Liberty - As this entire
removal has been made
the ground of political attack
& as they can be restored
next year and the new
coin be then distinguished
by the new date & old asso-
ciation or prejudices not
disturbed I think it
will be better to do it -

1

MCK

Assay office & building
that application continue
for the new gold
coinage & that the
present Eagle & Dime
may remain provided -

It is very desirable
that while the application
for gold coinage continues
the Mint should if possible
mint them very early &
continue to coin as

3

Best I intend to confer
with the Pres. on the
subject when he returns
& in the mean time sub-
mit the above suggestion
for his consideration -

Yr

Sept 4. 2 - 1850 M'Clung

Dr The United States, in account curt with the A
payment of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of ha
purpose by the Treasury Department

				D.	C
1834					
Aug. 25	To this sum in payment of Mint Certificate		No. 102	242.	50.5
" "	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate		" 111	195.	06.5
" "	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate		" 109	321.	72.0
" 26	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate		" 127	5901.	90.5
" 27	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate		" 125	651.	38
" "	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate		" 117	682.	61.5
" 29	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate		" 137	680.	57
" 30	" Balance in Girard Bank			8713	20.5
				$ 17388.	96.5

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Director of the Mint, for Disbursements in the prompt
of a½ per cent. out of a fund of $20,000 assigned for said

1834			
Aug. 23	By balance this day	D. 6	
	from old account . .	7388.	96.5
" "	" this sum deposited		
	in the Girard Bank . .	10,000.	00
	Mint of the United States		
	Philad.a Aug.t 30. 1834		
	Jas. Mooze	$ 17388.	96.5
	Dirtor		

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Mint of the United States
Philada Aug. 30 1834

Sir

Your request of yesterday, and this morning, in regard to the gold coins now circulating in Europe, of less value than one dollar and fifty cents, will require very careful attention. The result of my examination of the subject, with the best means within my reach, will be communicated as early as practicable.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Ser.t
Sam.l Moore
Director

Hon.d Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Mint of the United States
Philada Sept. 3d. 1834

Sir

Your letter of yesterday was received this morning. The suggestions respecting the coinage of 1835 will be carefully observed until the coins are finally adopted & you there shall be communicated for my guidance.

The coinage of Gold within the present and the coming week will probably be very nearly equal to that of the first two weeks of August.

I enclose two Quarter Eagles as specimens of that denomination of which the coinage has now commenced.

I remain very respectfully
Your obed. Sert.
Sam'l Moore
Director

Hon. Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

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Mint of the United States
Philada Sept. 4. 1834

Sir

Referring to your request of the 29th. ult. in regard to gold coins of less value than $1.50 now circulating in Europe, I think it proper to mention, that on examining the catalogue of Kellys Cambyst, I find only five coming within this limit - viz: three of Portugal, three of Spain two of Russia and one of Turkey. On a cursory inspection of Bonneville's much more extensive work, containing a delineation of about 300 coins, I perceive that few additions are likely to be obtained from it. —

Under these circumstances I would beg leave to ask for a list of the coins desired to be reported on, as far as such a list is proposed by the Department: and further would inquire, Whether the limitation of "less than one dollar and a half" will embrace the full purport of the inquiry. It seems the most proper to pursue this question, as the words "one dollar" appear to have been altered from another value.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Ser't
Saml Moore

Hon'l Levi Woodbury
Sec'y of the Treasury

P. S. Allow me respectfully to ask, that the question

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of recurring, to the after this year, to the Motto on the coins, and adopt to the 1st, such as can combined, may be regarded as perfectly open for the present. I fear that our coins can never be rendered so legible with as without those additions, and entertain no hope that your judgment will come in aid of the considerations before offered in favour of the changes made, when the time shall arrive to confer with the President on the subject. As soon as I can command a little leisure, I desire to submit a few further remarks, in reference to this question. —

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will be very acceptable

S. Moore. director of W
the Mint

Sept 4. 1834

on Small gold coins

Ans? 6 Sept 1834

to be filed Young

Adopted. Mr Y will be happy to receive from him to submit to the Board any additional remarks as to the emblems to be on the new gold coinage.

In respect to the other coinage - the Physician is to ascertain the proportion of other nations, as to a gold coin of about the value of one dollar - in order to obtain the judgment of the Board upon the propriety of urging upon Congress to grant authority to coin one of the value of one dollar in one fifty cent ~~piece~~ under -

The last edition of Kelly's Cambist contains a notice of a regulation of Mint of Spain - of very recent date or specimens of coins

Sept 8 - 1834 - Young

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Mint of the United States
Philada Sept. 6. 1834

Sir

I forward herewith my weekly return in regard to the payment of Mint certificates for Gold, & the legal deductions; as also of the annual transactions of the Mint in relation to Gold deposits and coinage and delivery of Coins during the week ending this day.

This week has been in some measure preparatory to a heavier coinage within the next period. It may also be mentioned with reference the amount coined, that about $ 25,000 of that amount consisted of Quarter Eagles.

I have the honor respectfully
Your obed't Serv't

Hon'ble Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Ed. Moore
Director

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Dr The United States, in account curt with the Direct
of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of half per cent. out
Treasury Department.

1834					
Sep. 1	To	this sum in payment		D. C	Cu
		of Mint Certificate	No. 140	6350—	Sep
" 5	"	this sum in payment			
		of Mint Certificate	" 172	136.06	
" 6	"	this sum in payment			
		of Mint Certificate	" 155	5300.23	
" "		Balance in Girard Bank			
		to New account		3426.91.5	
				15,313.20.5	

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the Director of the Mint, for Disbursements in the prompt payment
cent. out of a fund of $20,000 assigned for said purpose by the

			D.	C.
1834				
Aug. 30	By Balance from old account		8713.	20.5
Sep. 6	This sum deposited			
	in Girard Bank		6500	—
			15313.	20.5

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Sep.r 6th. 1834
Sam.l Moore
Director

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada. Sep. 13th. 1834

I forward herewith my weekly return in regard to the payment of Mint certificates for deposits of Gold at the legal deduction, as also of the deposits coinage and delivery of Gold during the week ending this day.

Of the uncoined bullion rec'd nearly $80,000 consisted of Gold in Bars from France. The foreign coins are chiefly Sovereigns from England.

It appears from recent accounts, that shortly before the passage of the late Act of Congress, reducing Gold, was known in London, both Gold and Silver had been largely exported to supply demands from the Continent in various directions - an occurrence which had occasioned some anxiety in the bullion Market. Under these circumstances the advanced rates of Gold here, and the probability of orders from the U States, would very naturally excite special attention. The extent of such orders and the effects they may produce on the comparative value of Gold & Silver in the bullion Markets of Europe, are Statistical problems of some moment, the development of which it will interesting to note.

Spanish and Mexican dollars, it is understood, are uncommonly scarce in London, and the export of that description of coins from the United States is regarded as probable, if exchange should should advance to 8 per cent, as commonly quoted, which is in fact near the true par in silver. Spanish

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no indication of a premium on the silver coins of the United States, nor any probability that they will be an object of export under the state of things referred to.

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr The United States, in acct curt with the D
payment of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of h
purpose by the Treasury Department.

1834			D.	C
Sep. 11	To this sum in payment of Mint Certificate . .	No. 206	1429.	95
" 12	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate . .	" 190	64.	27
" 13	" Balance in Giard Bank to New Account . .		12,732.	69.5
			$14,226.	91.5

to the Director of the Mint, for Disbursements in the mompt
ction half per cent. out of a fund of $20,000 assigned for said

			D. C
1834			
Sp. 6	By balance from old account	$3426.	91.5
" 13	This sum deposited in the Girard Bank	10800	—
	Mint of the U. States	$14,226.	91.5

Phila.a 13th. Sp. 1834

Sam.l Moore

Director.

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Mint of the United States
Philada. Sept. 15. 1834

Sir

Your letter of the 13th. inclosing a copy of one addressed to the Cash.r of the Bank of Burlington, came to hand this morning.

The deposit mentioned was made by the Bank of Portland, to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. States, in the Bank of Burlington, for the purpose of procuring cents at the Mint, according to a practice frequent some years since. It was not however proper to make such a anticipate unpaidable loan. It should have been merely an advancement that such a sum was placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. States, by the party interested, which warrant the Treasurer of the Mint would await himself of an equivalent to cash in the settlement of his accounts for the distribution of Copper Coin -

The certificate was transferred by indorsement to the Cashier of the Girard Bank, who paid the amount thereof here, which amount in cents, was forwarded to the Bank of Portland by the Treasurer of the Mint,

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the authorized agent of the Treasury of the United States for the distribution of copper coin -

I will transmit to the Cashier of the Girard Bank on this subject, which it has not been in my power to do to day, and will then advise the Department further in regard to it - The most convenient mode of transferring funds for the succeeding Quota will also be immediately reported to the Bank in question -

I am with great respect
Your obed't Serv't
Jam's Moore

Hon'ble Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada Sept. 20. 1874

Sir

I have the honor to my weekly return in regard to the Legerment of Mint certificates & deposits of Gold, at the legal deduction; as also of the deposits coinage and delivery of Gold during the week ending this day.

All gold deposits of a date previous to the 2d instant have been coined. — Nothing has occured to my observation since my return for last week, in the bullion Market, or the Rate of foreign exchange, to claim particular remarks —

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Servt.
Saml. R. Wood
Director

Hon. Lewi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr The United States, in acct with the D
payment of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of half per c
the Treasury Department.

1834			D.	C
Sept. 15	To this sum in payment of Mint Certificate No.	183	47.	69
" "	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate "	181	1252.	85.5
" "	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate "	214	2465.	43
" "	" Balance in Girard Bank in New Covenant		14866.	72
			$ 18,632.	69.5

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with the
of hand

Director of the Mint, for Disbursements in the prompt
per cent. out of a fund of $20,000 assigned for said purpose by

D. C	1834			D. C
47. 6	Sep. 13	By Balance from old Account	12732. 69	
	" 20	This sum deposited		
1252. 8		in the Girard Bank	5900. 00	
2465. 4				
1486. 7				
18632. 6			$ 18.632. 69	

Mint of the United States
Phila. Sep. 20. 1834
Jas. W. Moore
Director.

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Mint of the United States
Philada Sept. 27. 1834

Sir

I forward herewith my weekly returns in regard to the payment of Mint certificates for deposits of Gold at the legal deduction, as also of the deposits coinage and delivery of Gold within the week ending this day.

Some embarrassment has been experienced this week in the payment of Mint certificates at the legal deduction - One certificate having been offered which exceeded the Bank fund appropriated to this object. It was accomplished however under the forms of two operations. It is probable that I shall next week, or shortly after, have occasion for submitting to the Department the expediency of enlarging this fund, if convenient to the Treasury, by an additional sum of two or twenty thousand dollars.

It is probable that the weekly amount of deposits will incline to diminish somewhat after a short period, so that there will not long continue to be an accumulation of the uncoined balance. The quantity now in the Mint is such however, greater than is very convenient for facilitating a productive weekly coinage. A large

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amount is ample to give, at once, an ample supply of material to each division of the Mint of manipulations requisite for coinage.

Those for no deposites, who have claimed to be paid promptly in gold coins at the legal deductions, have been disappointed. All who have been disposed to exchange promptly their certificates for Bank paper at par, have been enabled to do so - and all who have chosen to await the order of coinage, and then obtain their returns in coin without deduction -, have received their usual amounts, unless they have neglected to call for them, within 30 days. The average delay has not exceeded 20 days. A heavy deposit of the 2d instant has occasioned certificates of a larger [redacted] than usual, but that being now nearly disposed of, it is believed that by the end of next week, there will remain no deposit of gold uncoined which will have been in the Mint 20 days. These remarks will, I trust, dispipate any solicitude which the Department might feel, from perceiving by the late returns, a weekly accumulation of gold in our vaults.

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Ser.t
Robt. M. Patterson
Director

Hon.ble Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr The United States, in account curt with the payment of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction pinpose by the Treasury Department.

1834		$	¢
Sept. 23	To this sum in payment of Mint Certificate No. 230	105.	09.5
" "	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate No 234	13,549.	27.5
" 25	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate No 226	2,566	60.
" 26	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate No. 227 - Orlent. $ 10000		
"	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate No. 227 balance $ 12025.40½	22,025.	40.5
27	" this sum in payment of Mint Certificate No. 244	10,113.	03.5
	" Balance in Circ'd Bank in New account	1102.	81
		$ 49,461.	72.5

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Director of the Mint, for Disbursements in the prompt
of half per cent. out of a fund of $20,000 assigned for said

1834			
Sep. 20	By balance from last account		14866.72
" 25	" this sum deposited in the Grand Rapids		9,015 —
" 26	" do do do		12,080 —
" 27	" do do do		13,500 —
	Mint of the United States Phila. 27 Sep. 1834		$ 49,461.72
	Samuel Moore Director.		

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Mint of the United States
Philad.a 3d. Oct.r 1834

Sir

Your letter of yesterday was rec.d this morning and I herewith forward accordingly a copy of my weekly return of coin coined and delivered within the week ending 16th. August.

This return it will be noticed bears date the 23d. Aug.t being up to that time rendered only to the end of the preceding week - probably this may have occasioned the failure to find it by its date. The succeeding return dated Aug.t 30th. embraced the two weeks ending that day, thus bringing up the account to the date of the return, and therefore and the weekly accounts have been so rendered.

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Servt
Rem.l Mood
Director

Hon.ble Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Mint of the United States
Phila. Oct. 4. 1834

Sir

I forward herewith my weekly returns in regard to the payment of Mint certificates for deposits of gold, at the legal deduction, as also of the deposit coinage and delivery of gold within the week ending this day. -

The additions to the funds appropriated for the payment of Mint certificates, which you have been pleased to make within the present week, will be amply available, from time to time, I have no doubt. This week however has been singularly unproductive of applications for that accommodation

Should the remission of deposits observable this week be continued, a fair occasion will be offered for increasing the amount of Quarter Eagles, which there has been known the proportion due to a well adjusted currency. The coinage of this denomination is almost unparalleled by that of the Lady Eagle, while the purpose of deposit is urgent. -

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
Robt. M. Patterson
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secy. of the Treasury

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Dr The United States, in account curt with th
prompt payment of Mint Certificates, at the legal de
Assigned for said purpose by the Treasury Depart

1834				
Sept 30	To Balance this day in Grand Bank to New Account		D. 20000.	C 00
			$ 20,000.	00
Oct. 3	To this sum in payment of Mint Certificate No	184	1426.	99
	Balance to New Account, viz			
	In Grand Bank $	18573.01		
	In Montgomery Bk	10000.00		
			28573.	01
			$ 30,000.	00

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ith the Director of the Mint, for Disbursements in the
ad deduction of half per cent. out of a sum of $30,000
partment.

1834		D.	C.
Sep. 27	By balance from old account	1102.	31
" 29	" this sum deposited in Girard Bank	11600.	—
" 30	" this sum deposited in Girard Bank	7297.	63
	Fractions omitted		6
		$20000.	00

Sep. 30	By balance from old account	20000	00
Oct. 2	By Amt. Warrant of Sec'y. of the Treasy. dept. on Mechanics Bank, and this day deposited in said Bank	10000	—
		$30,000.	00

Mint of the United States
Phila. 4th Oct. 1834

Geo. M. Moore
Director

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Mint of the United States
Philada. Augt. 8. 1834

Sir

It has not been in my power sooner to forward the accompanying communication, with the specimens which it was my wish to furnish in corroboration of the views entertained. I indulge the hope that they will meet your approbation, and that you will be pleased to obtain for them the approval of the President.

The specimens, when their purpose shall have been accomplished, may be returned when convenient, except such among them, if any, which it may be wished to retain.

I am very respectfully
your obed't. Sv.t.
Sam.l Moore

Hon.d Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Octr. 8th. 1834.

Sir

Permit me to submit for consideration some farther remarks, in addition to those addressed to the Department on the 9th of July, in regard to the changes in the devices and inscriptions on our gold coins issued under the late Act of Congress. The criticisms to which the omission of the motto "E Pluribus Unum" and the removal of the cap from the head of the figure of Liberty, have been subjected, ~~[illegible]~~ have not so far as my observation extends been favourably received, and their effect, ~~[illegible]~~ very limited at any moment, appears already to have ceased, and the topic to be nearly abandoned. I perceive, however with some concern, indications of an impression entertained in other quarters, that the changes referred to, being designed only for the purpose of distinguishing the new Coinage from former issues of the present year, are to be replaced by the former devices and inscriptions, when this special necessity shall have

ceased. Certainly they have been highly useful for the purpose of distinction alone, but my aim and hope look beyond this, to the ultimate confirmation of those modifications of our Coinage, as proper in themselves, and which before the year shall expire, will I am persuaded have entirely approved themselves to the discernment and right feeling of the public. Allow me in support of these views to recur briefly to the original provisions of the law touching the points in question, and to the deviations subsequently made from the simplicity of those provisions, and the early Coinage founded thereon.

The Bill for Establishing the Mint originated in the Senate. When sent to the House, it contained a provision that the coins should exhibit on the face thereof the head of the President for the time being, with the numerical order of the Presidency. The House made no alteration in the Senate's Bill, except by substituting for this clause the following - "an impression emblematic of Liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty", and the year of the Coinage." On the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins the Act prescribes that there shall be "the figure or representation of an Eagle with the inscription "United States of America." On the reverse of the copper coins it is directed that there shall be "an inscription which shall express the denomination of the piece, namely cent or half cent." These are the only devices and inscriptions prescribed in the Act. The law passed April 2nd 1792, and the above provisions remain unaltered to the present day.

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What was intended in the Law by an impression emblematic of Liberty, associated with an inscription of the word Liberty, [illegible], may be [illegible] inferred from the manner in which this provision was executed under the immediate eye of the Authority from which the Act emanated. To illustrate the opinion then entertained, I forward a variety of specimens of our coins issued at an early period - the General Government being then located in this city.

The first of the specimens to which I would ask attention, is No. 1, a cent of 1793 - the date of the first issues. The emblem is a female head uncovered, the hair flowing unrestrained, and the inscription "Liberty" above the head. We find here no cap. Nos. 2 and 3 are cents of 1794 and 1795. On each of these is a cap, evidently the Pileus or Liberty Cap, of classic form. Very properly however it is not placed on the head of the figure, but appears borne on a wand projecting backward, as if sustained on the shoulder. Nos. 4 and 5 are two specimens of the issues of 1796, one having the cap borne as before, the other without it, showing that the cap was discarded within that year, and the simplicity of the original emblem resumed, viz. a female head uncovered, the tresses free, with an inscription of the word Liberty. From that period no cap has appeared on the copper coins, the only class of our coins on which the Pileus was ever introduced. Whatever views had induced the temporary adoption of that specific emblem, had, it seems, been reconsidered & abandoned. Nos. 6-7 are specimens of the subsequent copper coinage. Of these, No. 7 a specimen of the date of 1814, it will be per-

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ceived has a head of Liberty ~~in a style~~ in its style strongly resembling that of now introduced on the gold coins.

The fashion of our early Silver coins will be seen in Nos. 9-10-11 & 12 which are specimens of the year 1794, the date of the first issues, and of '95, '98 and '99, exhibiting a female head with the formation of the hair somewhat varied, but all without a cap of any description, either on the head or otherwise. In 1805 or 1806 the head dress of a lady of this city, considered as a pleasing example of the fashion of the time, was copied by the Engraver of the Mint on the die of the Silver Coins, from a miniature placed before him, as alluded to in my letter of the 9th of July. This head dress, of which No. 13 presents a specimen, has been continued on the silver coins from that period. At the Mint, where the above origin of it was familiarly known, it was never regarded as the Liberty Cap, nor would it, at that period - the administration of Mr. Jefferson - have been permitted on the head of the figure, if so considered. This is plain from his opinion most emphatically expressed of the unfitness of this emblem, as heretofore mentioned, in my communication before referred to. -

Among the specimens (see No. 14) is a Half Eagle of 1795, the date of the first issues, in which the head of Liberty is covered by a cap, resembling in a small degree the Pileus, though very distinguishable from it. This continued until about 1806 or 7, when a dress cap having been introduced on the Silver coins, the same, as I have stated in my former communication, was adopted for the gold. That the cap on the earlier gold coins was not intended as the Pileus, is strongly infer-

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rible from the circumstance, that the genuine Pileus, after appearing for a time on the copper coins, under the administration of General Washington, was under the same administration subsequently discarded. Moreover the opinion of Mr. Jefferson again presents itself in point; this cap must have been removed from the head of the figure of Liberty, under his administration, had any surmise been entertained that it was regarded as the Pileus. The other specimen of No. 14, present a comparison of the new with the pressing gold coins.

The above references and illustrations, appear conclusively to prove, that the Pileus on the head of the figure was not the impression emblematic of Liberty, contemplated in the Act of Congress establishing the Mint, nor approved as a suitable emblem by either of the early Administrations of the Government; for there does not appear the slightest ground for imagining that Mr. Adams held an opinion on this subject, differing from those of General Washington and Mr. Jefferson.

The above observations have relation only to the improvement in the face of the coin, by the removal of the cap; in regard to the motto "E Pluribus Unum" I beg leave to refer to my former remarks on this subject, merely repeating, now, that after various attempts, without success, to dispose of this motto so as not to interfere too sensibly with the legal devices, detracting at the same time from the beauty of the coin by an extra and crowded inscription, it was considered proper to omit it, and thus return to the just taste and simplicity of the legal provisions, in regard to the reverse as well as the face of the coin. I beg leave now however

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to invite an inspection of the reverse of a few of our early gold and silver coins, in illustration of the opinion entertained ~~by the~~ during the Administration under which the Mint was instituted, and the discrimination in regard to the employment of this motto, observable in the early acts of the Government.

By a resolution of Congress under the Confederation passed in 1782, certain devices and inscriptions were adopted for the great seal of the United States. Among them it was prescribed that there should be on one side, an Eagle bearing in his beak a scroll inscribed with the motto "E Pluribus Unum" - the inscription "United States of America" conveying the same general idea, was not however prescribed on the Seal.

In 1789, the Congress of the Federal Government adopted the great Seal of the Confederation with its devices and mottoes unchanged, and in 1792 established the Mint and instituted the existing series of our coins, directing on the reverse thereof, the figure of an Eagle with the inscription "United States of America", but the motto in question pertained still to the Seal alone. In these two instances, deliberate legislation assigns to the seal the motto without the words "United States of America", and to the coin, the words "United States of America" without the motto. The presumption is strong that they regarded the one as superfluous where the other was employed, or is it credible that this was the result of mere inadvertence in the sagacious men of that day. I am persuaded that it resulted from a true feeling, that all which is superfluous, in regard to this subject, is wrong.

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The Half Eagle of 1795 it will be noticed is without the motto. Its first introduction on our gold coins was in 1797. No. 14 last pair two specimens of that date, one without & one with the Motto.

Silver coins it will be observed the motto first appears in 1799; also the specimens of previous dates, including 1798, are, as it will be perceived, without it. Whether it was introduced in either case on any other authority than the fancy of the Engraver, does not appear.

When, some years since, the purpose of restoring our coinage to its first simplicity, had, after much deliberation been adopted, its execution was for the time defered, under an impression which began about the same period to be entertained, that the alloy of our gold and silver coins, and their ratio to each other, ought to be modified – an occasion most fit for executing the above design. In 1831, however, it was found necessary to comply with a pressing demand for quarter dollars, and that denomination of our coins being peculiarly in need of emendation, from the undue expansion of its disk, it was determined to correct this fault in the new emission by a suitable contraction of the diameter of this coin. This contraction rendered it particularly convenient to discard the extraneous mottos. I need not repeat the correspondence with the Department which occurred in regard to this topic at the time, nor farther refer to that part of my letter of July last which relates thereto. It is due however, to the occasion to remark, that this omission of the motto

from the quarter dollar, has now been before the public near= ly four years, and approved, if not wholly without dissent, at least with a unanimity, not to be surpassed, in regard to any question capable of admitting two opinions. Among the specimens forwarded, is a quarter dollar of the former and of the improved coinage, see No. 16.

It is, however, obvious to remark, that though the Cap of Liberty appears on the most unquestionable grounds to be forbidden on the head of the figure represent= ing Liberty, as an unfit emblem of the condition of the United States, it may not necessarily follow that the cap should not be introduced in some other manner. On this aspect of the question I would respectfully observe, that if this emblem can be dispensed with, as in fact it has thus far been dispensed with, except on the copper coins during a very brief period, there are good reasons against its admission. The cap emblem properly relates to a full length figure of Liberty. It should be borne on a wand or staff, sustained in her hand, or laid on the pedestal on which she stands. When detached from the figure, I perceive no place or form in which to dispose of it with tolerable effect. As borne on the cents in 1794 & 1795 it is incongruous and unsightly. A full length figure is however illy suited for a coin, from the exceedingly dimin= utive proportions to which it must be reduced in the smaller denominations.

On the whole, believing that the Pileus is not an essential emblem of Liberty, that it is not the

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emblem intended by the law, and that it must to some extent impair the beauty of our coin, its employment as an emblem now would be viewed with some regret. The precise impression designed in the Act of 1792 is not distinctly apparent, but the device introduced on the new gold coins seems founded on good authority, as well as in good taste. It is a slight modification of that borne on the silver coins for the first ten years, differing thereon chiefly in the position of the word Liberty, now inscribed on the cincture which controls the arrangement of the hair, after the manner exhibited in No. 7, a specimen of the copper coinage during the administration of Mr. Madison. I cannot but entertain the conception that there is fitness in this device for the object in view— Liberty restrained only by the band of Liberty — suggesting the idea of the Liberty of each controlled only by the equal Liberty of all, which is but another expression for Liberty regulated by equal laws.

(Page 3) — In regard both to the cap and motto, it may be added that it belongs to the Philosophy of Coinage to exclude whatever is superfluous. Much may be introduced on a medal which is forbidden on a coin. The medal may have an ample disk, but the smaller denominations of coin are necessarily of minute dimensions, and the series of coins of the same class should be strictly correlative, in all their devices and inscriptions. The relief of a medal, moreover, may be raised by repeated efforts; but it is essential to the celerity required in coinage, that the whole effect be produced by a single impulse. All inscriptions and devices, not important

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to the main design, are for this reason to be avoided, that less may be required of the die.

You will I am sure excuse my troubling you again on this subject. As a matter which concern National Taste, it will not be regarded as unimportant. Permit me to request that you will have the goodness to present the above views to the consideration of the President, together with my letter to the Department of the 9th July, [illegible]. I cannot but persuade myself that the changes in question will be confirmed by the President's approbation, and feel not less assured that the superior beauty of our coins, thus attainable, added to the considerations above mentioned, will sustain them in the estimation of the public.

I am very Respectfully

your obd't Serv't

Hon: Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Chas. Moore
Director.

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Mint of the U. States
Phila. Oct. 11. 1834

Sir

I forward herewith my weekly return in regard to the payment of Mint certificates for deposits of Gold, at the legal deduction, as also of the deposit coinage and delivery of Gold, within the week and up this day.

Money is happier to observe, that in the settlement of the delivery of Gold coins, in instances sometimes occurs, in which the coins assigned to a particular party, may remain at the mint in the Mint-vaults. Thus in the week ending Sept. 20th or 27th, the happen is now before me, $8000 were noted as delivered to the Commonwealth Bank, Boston - the coins had been counted and marked for the Bank, and due notice had been given by mail, but the coins had not been removed. The Mechan.d Farm. Bank of Albany, this week, presents a similar instance, the actual removal of the coins being deferred it is probable to some occasion specially convenient for the Bank.

I am very respectfully
Your Obed.t Ser.t
Sam.l Moore
Director

Hon.l Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr The United States, in account curt with the
payment of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of
purpose by the Treasury Department.

			D.	C
1834	To this sum in payment			
Oct. 8	of Mint Certificate . No.	237	777.	75
" 11	" Balance to New Account viz.			
	in Girard Bank $ 17795.26			
	in Mayamensing do 10000.—			
			27795.	26
			$ 28,573	01

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h the Director of the Mint, for Disbursements in the prompt
n of half per cent. out of a fund of $30,000 assigned for said

			D.	C
1834				
Oct 4	By	Balance from old account	28,573	01
			$28,573.	01

Mint of the United States
Philada. Oct. 11. 1834

Chas. Moore
Director

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Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada Oct. 18. 1834

I forward herewith my weekly return in regard to the payment of Mint certificates for Gold deposits at the legal deduction, & also of the deposit coinage and delivery of Gold, within the week ending this day.

No transactions have occurred this week under the provisions for paying Mint certificates for Gold at the legal deduction. This arises no doubt in part from the brief delay in the coinage of Gold, and partly from the circumstance that the par value of all the Gold certificates offered, has been freely given in paper of our Banks, supplied for the purpose by distant public institutions, as well as many private individuals.

The principal deposit this week was made this day, by the Phenix Bank, N. Y. consisting of Sovereigns which have been in circulation amounting to about $5,000.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Serv.
Sam. Moore
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr The United States, in account curt with the Director of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of half per cent. out of Treasury Department.

1834			
Oct. 18	To balance in New Amount due in Girard Bank	$ 17795.26	
	Mayor assuming the	10 000	
			27795.26
			$ 27795.26

of the Mint, for Disbursements in the prompt payment of
of a fund of $30000 assigned for said purpose by the

1834		D. 6
Oct. 11	By balance from old account carried to this date	27795.26

$ 27795.26

Mint of the United States
Philada Oct. 18. 1834

Geo. M. Moore
Director

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Sir

Philad.a Oct. 25. 1834

I forward herewith my weekly return in regard to the payment of Mint Certificates for gold deposits at the Legal definition, as also of the deposit-coinage and delivery of coin within the week ending this day.

Referring to the wish of the Department expressed under date of the 21.st I would observe that by a great effort during this week, the Mass of business has been reduced so far that the coinage of a large proportion of Quarter Eagles, for those depositors who may desire them, will be practicable without involving a delay of deposits much beyond an average of thirty days.

During next week the coinage of Quarters will not perhaps be very large, but preparations will be in train for more extended operations afterwards, so as to comply more fully with the requirements of particular depositors. After a short period also, I trust the means will be at my command, to gratify the wish of casual applicants in this respect —

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t

Hon.ble Levi Woodbury —
Secretary of the Treasury

Jno. R. Wood
Director

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Dr The United States, in account curt with the Treas
of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of half per cent. on
Treasury Department.

1834			D.	¢
Oct. 24	To this sum in payment of Mint certificate No. . .	302	3,830.	76
" 25	Balance in New Amount viz. in the Girard Bank . . $ 15,604.50 in the Mechanics Bk. 10,000.		25,604	50
			$ 29,435.	26

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Director of the Mint, for Disbursements in the prompt payment
out of a fund of $30,000 assigned for said purpose by the

1834		D.	C
Aug. 18	By balance from old account rendered to this date . . .	27,795.	26
" 21	this sum deposited in the Girard Bank . . .	1,640.	00
		$ 29,435.	26

Mint of the United States
Philada. Aug. 25. 1834

Wm. J. Moore
Director

Director

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Mint of the United States
Philada. Novr. 1. 1834

Sir

I forward herewith my weekly return in regard to the amount & payment of gold certificates at the legal reduction, as also of the deposits, coinage & delivery of gold within the week ending this day —

Most of the Banks in this city, it appears, including the Bank of the United States, since and from this country, a proportion of gold in payment to all applicants. This circumstance very sensibly diminishes the number of calls at the Mint, for gold in exchange for paper.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Svt.
Robt. Moore
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr The United States in account Curt with the Direct
of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of half per cent. ou
Treasury Department.

1834			D.	C
Oct. 30	To this Amt. in payment of Mint Certificate	Rw. 313	357.	12
" "	" this Amt. in payment of Mint Certificate	" 294	1162.	81
Nov. 1	" Balance to New Account viz. in the Girard Bank $ 14090 57 in the Mayor &c 10 000.—		24,090.	57
			$25,604.	50

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Director of the Mint, for Disbursements in the prompt payment out of a fund of $30,000 assigned for said purpose by the

1834		D.	C
Oct. 25	By balance from our account rendered to this day . . .	25,604.	50
		$ 25,604.	50

Mint of the United States
Philada Nov. 1. 1834

Saml. Moore
Director

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Mint of the United States

Philad.a Nov.r 8. 1834

Sir

I forward herewith my weekly return in regard to the payment of Gold Certificates at the Legal deduction, an abs of the deposit coinage and delivery of Gold within the week ending this day

I am very respectfully

Your obed.t Serv.t

Jam.s Moore

Director

For Levi Woodbury

Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr The United States, in account curr.t with the D
payment of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of half
purpose by the Treasury Department.

1834			D.	¢
Nov.r 6	To this amt. in payment of			
	Mint Certificate	No. 293	1379	44
	Balance to New Account viz.			
	in the Girard Bk. . . .	$12,711.08		
	in the Mechanics &c.	10000.—		
			22711.	08
			$ 24090	52

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the Director of the Mint, for disbursements in the prompt
of half per cent. out of a fund of $30,000 assigned for said

	1834		D. C.
	Nov. 1	By Balance from our Account rendered to this day - - - -	24090.57
			24090.57

Mint of the United States
Philada Nov. 8. 1834

Sam. Moore
Director

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Mint of the United States
Philada Nov. 14. 1834

Sir

In reply to the request of the Department of the 11th, I have respectfully to observe, that under all the views which I have been able to take of the question respecting the devices on our new gold coins, my preference remains strong in favour of the simple fashion exhibited in the present issues. But one regret is felt on this subject - that the views I have taken have not, I fear, gained your entire approbation.

The correspondence which passed between the Department and the Mint in the year 1831, in regard to an emendation of the Quarter dollar, was referred to in my communication of the 9th. July: A copy of this correspondence is herewith forwarded, as it has occurred to me that the original may have been lost, in the destruction of the Office by fire.

If it is permitted me to act according to my own discretion in this case, the gold coins to be issued after the 31st December, will bear the same devices and inscriptions only, as the Half and Quarter Eagles coined since 31st July, with no change therein except what may arise from a more perfect finish of the dies. In this particular

there is room for a higher degree of excellence, when new original dies shall be executed, with more leisure of the Engraver, than was allowable in the first instance. It will be expedient, however, to postpone the sinking of other original dies, until the question as to the devices shall be settled. Until then also it has been supposed proper to defer commencing the Eagle dies.

Under the circumstances, if the distinctive devices on the new gold ~~pieces~~ coins, shall be referred to in the Annual report, allow me, very respectfully, to submit a request, that if satisfactory to the Department, it may be by an allusion not less favourable than terms of the following import — "that the Director of the Mint in the exercise of his discretion, adopted for the face of the ~~coin~~ new coins, a head of Liberty encircled, omitting at the same time the motto "E Pluribus Unum" from the same. The necessity of some obvious variation, by which the coinage under the new act, might be distinguished from previous issues of the same year, with the consideration that these changes were not in conflict with any legal provisions, have been regarded as entirely justifying the measure at least so far as the temporary object of it was concerned: the Director of the Mint having, however, expressed a strong preference for the above modifications of the devices and inscriptions on our coins, and strenuously recommended that it should become permanent as tending to improve their beauty - as more conformable to the provisions of the Law establishing the Mint, and also to just taste and classic design - the purpose is entertained, of acquiescing in this recommendation, unless otherwise indicated by Congress."

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It is probable that I shall visit Washington early after the commencement of the Session, when I hope to have the satisfaction of conferring with the Department on several topics connected with the Mint. That occasion may also be improved to learn the impression entertained in regard to the New coinage, by those members who have recently turned their thoughts to this subject. With numbers of them I have heretofore conversed on the subject, and found an entire assent to my views relative to our coins.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obed't Serv't

Wm. Moore

Hon'ble Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Early next week I hope to communicate the information, some time since obtained, respecting Gold coins of low value, now circulating in Europe.

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(Copy)

Mint of the United States
Philada 29th Jany 1831

Sir

I forward herewith ten dollars in our new quarters, an issue of which is this day commenced. One of the packages containing five dollars please hand to the President with my respects.

The changes from the former coins of this denomination consist partly in a reduction of the diameter of the disk, the employment of milling to form an elevated margin, and leaving a portion of this margin blank,- corresponding in these particulars with the improvement made in the Half and Quarter Eagles, Dismes and Half Dismes. A similar improvement will as soon as practicable be introduced in the larger coins.

In the coin now forwarded there is however one peculiarity to which I beg leave to invite attention and hope it will be approved. The words "E pluribus Unum" are omitted from this coin. They form no part of

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the legends authorized by the law establishing our coinage, nor can I find by whom they were introduced originally. I presume it was through inadvertence, from these words forming the motto on the Seal of the United States. Certainly it was unfortunate. The multiplication of inscriptions is peculiarly unfit on coins. The inscription United States of America was selected by Congress to express the fact of our Federal organization, and they wisely avoided repeating the same idea in other terms.

Various dispositions of this extra inscription have been from time to time made, in order to get clear of the embarassment it occasions — the last was that which appears on all our issues for the past twenty years, viz: uniting it on a scroll within the legal inscription, thus however depressing the Eagle below its proper central position. Symmetry of arangement is obviously impaired by this.

A specimen of the quarter dollar issued in 1828 is substituted for one of the new in each package, in order that the effect of the changes specified may be more readily appreciated. These coins are not however offered as perfect; there is obvious room for farther amendment. In some

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points this will be done in our next dies, and in other points with little delay.

Unless this change be disapproved, the Exclusion of the Surplus inscription will be adopted very soon in our dismes and half dismes in which the crowding effect of it is very manifest and as soon as practicable the improvement will be carried through the other denominations of our coins. Some time however is required for this.

You will receive by the mail my reply to various inquiries made for the satisfaction of a Member of a Committee of the H.R. On Monday I shall be able to prepare the usual report on foreign coins, which the examination and estimates necessary to satisfy the inquiries alluded to, and inquiries immediately preceding, have necessarily postponed.

Very Respectfully
Your obd't Serv't
Sam'l Moore

Hon S. D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

(Copy)

Treasury Department
1st February 1831.

Sir

I have received your letter in relation to the alteration in the inscription on the 25 cent pieces for 1831, together with the samples you were so obliging as to forward.—They have been submitted to the President and approved by him, and I take this occasion to add that they evince in my judgment a decided improvement in the Style of the workmanship; and the diminution of the surface exposed to attrition is a material advantage.

I am Respectfully
Your obt Servant
S.D. Ingham
Secretary of the Treasury.

Samuel Moore Esqr
Director of the Mint
Philadelphia

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Mint of the United States
Philada Novr 15. 1834

Sir

I forward herewith my weekly return in regard the payment of gold bullion at the legal valuation, as also of the deposit coinage and delivery of gold, within the week ending this day.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
Saml Wood
Director

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Dr The United States, in account curt with the D
of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of half per cent. o
Treasury Department.

			D. C
1834			
Novr. 15	To Balance in New Account, viz.		
	in the Girard Bank . . .	$ 12711.08	
	in the Wyomming Bk.	10000.—	
			22711.08
			$ 22711.08

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Director of the Mint, for disbursements in the prompt payment
out of a fund of $30,000 assigned for said purpose by the

	1834		D. 6
Nov. 8	By Balance from old Account rendered to this date		22,711.08
			$22,711.08

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Nov. 15. 1834

Saml. Moore
Director

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Nov.r 18. 1834

Sir

Herewith I forward a Table containing a list of European gold coins, of a value not exceeding $17.50, as requested by the Department under date of 6th. September.

The latest date is given of the several coins as furnished by the foreign Tables, which may afford some indication as to the continuance of the issue thereof within late years.

None of the coins enumerated have, so far as known to me, been at any time exhibited at the Mint — the authorities relied on for their weight and fineness, from which their value, under the late act, has been computed, are the works of Bonneville of Paris, and Darier of Geneva, together with Kelly's Cambist: the edition employed of this last mentioned work, is that of 1821 the latest that I have seen. It is to be observed however that both Kelly in 1821, and Darier whose Tables are of 1807, appear to rely very much on Bonneville, whose work was published in 1806, and who must have devoted himself to the enquiry with great assiduity, having given a well executed delineation of the head and reverse of every coin he mentions.

In Kellys catalogue, various coins are omitted which are enumerated by Bonneville, especially those of the earlier date, thereby rendering it probable that such are now out of use. Thus the Quarter Guinea of England, is not mentioned in Kellys Tables, nor the Half Ryder of Holland; nor

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the Quarter Carolin as pieces by Bonneville to some of the German States; nor the piece of 800 Reis of Portugal; nor the Italy nor Quarter Ducat of Sweden; nor the gold Florin nor Half Ducat of Switzerland.

Of gold coins not exceeding in value $1.50, the following it is presumed may be regarded as now forming a part of the ~~currency~~ ordinary circulation of the several countries to which they are referred, viz: the New Cruzado of Portugal of 480 Reis, value 63¾ cents - the Half Sequin of several of the States of Italy, value $1.12 and Quarter in proportion - the Ruble of Russia of the coinage of 1799 & subsequently, value 73¾ cents - and the Quarter Pistole of Spain, value $1.03 or rather the Doronilla or gold Dollar of 1801 and subsequently, value 98¾ cents, which latter may have superseded the former, as the issue of two coins so nearly equal in value is not probable.

In compliance with your request that I would offer such remarks as occur to me, bearing on this enquiry, I now very respectfully to express a doubt of the expediency of issuing, in the United States, any gold coin of less value than the Quarter Eagle.

The purpose designed to be attained by the issue of small gold coins, viz. the exclusion of the lower denominations of Bank Notes from circulation, is manifestly of great importance, and this might in some degree be effected by the measure, with however, one incidental result which seems to be far from desirable - the exclusion of silver also in nearly the same proportion. To metallize our currency to the extent desirable and to effect this without such a contraction of its amount

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as would render extremely onerous the obligation of existing contracts, it would seem indispensable that our silver should perform its full share in sustaining the procedure.

I have for some years looked forward with a good hope to the early extinction, in all Bank charters, of the issue of notes under five dollars, as also that some indemnity might be offered for the abandonment of such issues, gradation, by those institutions now authorized to make them. It is to be apprehended that no effective improvement of the currency when most disordered, can be accomplished but by legislative restraint on the issue of small notes. While issued they will be universal, and within their sphere good, if it remain at all, will be hoarded by the timid, perhaps it should be said the prudent, and with even a stronger preference than silver. The actual circulation where this state of things obtains will still be in effect paper, sustained on a very questionable basis. The present time is auspicious for correcting this evil. The current of public opinion sets strongly in that direction, and an abundance of the precious metals, without beyond example in the U. States, will render it feasible without disturbing the relations of debtor and creditor.

This measure being once accomplished throughout the U. States, it would be easier thereafter, to ascend to a ten dollar minimum of Bank paper, than it is now to attain completely the first step of the progression, and this second minimum would be more easily achieved, if, after the circulation shall have been purified of all notes less than five dollars, gold coins of a denomination below the Half Eagle, should thereupon and more to be issued from the Mint, silver being employed

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for all inferior amounts.

Patriotism demands that the friends of a currency at once sound and abundant, should be content to bear the very trivial inconvenience of carrying a few dollars in silver. The Mines of the world do not supply enough gold to sustain the general currency of nations at this day, without greatly disturbing existing engagements, and all the relations of production and price, unless the legal value of gold be enhanced much beyond that which has at any time been proposed as expedient. The quantity of gold now extant in Europe in coin, it is highly probable would be insufficient to sustain the existing circulation of France and, under that of England equally metallic, retaining its present amount. If silver were excluded from the currency of those nations must consist of paper in a higher proportion, or the amount thereof be reduced below that which experience seems to indicate as requisite, with their present population, to maintain in full action the various departments of human industry, stimulated as all of these have been, by the prosperity, science and improvements in the arts within the present century.

In attempting to amend the condition of our currency, through the agency of gold chiefly, it is to be feared our prosperity would be slow, and liable to be impeded by the policy of other nations. The people of the U States by their enterprising spirit, by the celerity of their advance in every pursuit, and by the very genius of the age, require an copious circulation. Gold and silver will readily be

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obtained in sufficient abundance, if indirectly appreciated, to sustain such a circulation, and as highly metallic in its character as the most cautious could desire; and will incline spontaneously to assume their proportional share in this service, as fast as the lower denominations of Bank paper are withdrawn.

England has a currency consisting of paper essentially based on gold, silver being limited to payments not exceeding 40 shillings. Many of the other Nations of Europe make gold an essential element of their currency, and in some of them it is not, or recently was not, even a legal tender.

France has a currency very highly metallic consisting nominally of gold and silver, both of which are equally a legal tender for all amounts. The actual Metallic circulation of France is, however, silver, gold being constantly at a small premium arising from the demand for it to sustain the peculiar currency of England. Thus England without materially disturbing the average ratio of gold to silver in Europe, is enabled to possess an abundant currency based on gold, because many of the adjacent nations have adopted the same system, and especially because France, with a copious circulation, far more highly metallic ~~than~~ than that of England, is satisfied with a currency of silver.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obed[t] Ser[t]
Wm. D. Moore

Hon[ble] Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Table of the Denomination, Weight and Value of certain European Gold Coins, of a value less than $1.50.

	Denomination	Date	Weight	Value
			dwts. grs.	D. C.
England	Quarter Guinea	1762	1 " 8.36	1. 27
Germany	Quarter Carolin	1750	1 " 13.31	1. 24
Holland	Half Ryder of Utrecht - -	1747	1 " 3	1. 15
Portugal	Piece of 800 Reis	1796	1 " 3	1. 06 1/4
"	New Crusado 480 Reis	no date	0 " 16.25	.63 3/4
Italian States	Half Sequin	1745	1 " 3	1. 15 1/2
" "	Quarter do.	no date	0 " 13.50	.57 3/4
Russia	Ruble - - -	1756	1 " 0.50	.97
"	do.	1799	0 " 18.75	.73.7
"	Gold Polten	1777	0 " 9	.35.3
Spain	Quarter Pistole	1786	1 " 3	1. 03
"	Doranilla or Gold Doll.	1801	1 " 3	.98 1/4
Sweden	Half Ducat	1754	1 " 2.25	1. 10
Switzerland	Gold Florin	no date	2 " 1.20	1. 47
"	Half Ducat	1776	1 " 2.50	1. 10

Mint of the U. States
Philada. 4 Novr. 1834

J. Wm. Moore
Director

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Mint of the United States
Philada Nov. 20. 1834

Sir

I have respectfully to remark in reply to your letter of the 19th. that no measure will be taken, which will impede the circulation of the Metals on our gold coins, without careful advisement on the subject at Washington, after the Meeting of Congress

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Serv.
Jam. Moore

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Bank of the United States
Philada. Nov. 22d. 1834

Sir

I forward herewith my weekly return in regard to the payments of coin certificates & the Legal deductions on account of the deposits, moneys and drafts of Gold within the week ending this day.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Ser.t
Jam.s Woods
Cashier

Hon.ble Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr The United States, in account curt with th
payment of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of h
purpose by the Treasury Department.

			D.	C
1834				
Nov. 17	To this amount in payment of Mint Certificate . . . . No. 343		182.	74
" 20	this amount in payment of Mint Certificate " 345		1711.	40
" 22	Balance to New Account viz. viz Girard Bank. $ 10,816.94 viz Mayamensing Bank 10000.		20,816.	94
		$	22,711.	08

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the Director of the Mint, for disbursements in the prompt half per cent. out of a fund of $30,000 assigned for said

		D.	C
1834			
Nov. 15	By balance from old account rendered to this date . .	22,711.	08
		$ 22,711.	08

Mint of the United States
Philada. Nov. 22. 1834

Geo. Moore
Director

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Mint of the United States
Philada Nov. 29. 1834

Sir

I forward herewith my monthly return in gold to the Treasurer of gold certificates at the Bank deposited, as also of the deposits coinage and delivery of gold within the month ending this day.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Serv't
Sam'l Moore
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr. The United States in Acct. Curt. with the Dime
payment of Mint Certificates at the legal deduction of ha
imposed by the Treasury Department.

1834		D.	C
Nov. 25	To this Acct. in part payment of Mint Certificate - - No. 349	9000.	00
" 29	Balance to New Acct. viz.		
	in Exiana Bank - $ 1816 94		
	in Maryamunni Bk. 10000.00		
		11,816.	94
		$ 20,816.	94

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Director of the Mint for disbursements in the prompt
ion of half per cent out of a fund of $ 30,000 assigned for said

			D.	C
6	1834	By balance from all amount		
00		unclaimed to this date . . .	20,816.	94
94				
94			$ 20816.	94

Mint of the United States
Philada. Nov. 29. 1834

Sam'l Moore
Director

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

69.

Mint of the United States
Philada Dec. 6. 1834

Sir

I forward herewith my weekly return in regard to the payments of gold certificates at the legal deduction as also of the deposit coinage and delivery of gold within the week ending this day.

I am very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
Wm. Moore
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

70-

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Dr. The United States in Acct. Curr.t with the Director of Mint Certificates of the legal deduction of half per cent the Treasury Department.

1834		D.	C
Dec 6	To balance in New Account viz in the Girard Bank . . . $ 4816.94 in the Mayamensing Bank 10000.—		
		14,816.	94
		$ 14,816.	94

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of the Mint for disbursements in the prompt payment
out of a fund of $30000 assigned for said purpose by

1834			D. 6
Nov. 29	By balance from old Acct.		
	rendered to this date . . .		11,416.94
Dec. 6	" this sum deposited		
	in the Girard Bank . . .		3,000.–
			$14816.94

Mint of the United States
Philada. Dec. 6. 1834

Saml. Moore
Director

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Mint of the United States
Philada 13 Dec. 1834

Sir

I herewith forward my weekly return in regard to the payment of gold certificates at the legal deduction, as also of the deposit, coinage and delivery of gold within the week ending this day.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Ser.
Robt. M. Moore
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr The United States in account curt with the Direc
of Mint Certificates at the legal deduction of half per cent
the Treasury Department.

1834		D.	C
Dec 8	To this account in payment of Mint Certificate No. 369	118.	16
" 13	" Balance in Mrs Account viz. in the Grand Bank . $ 10,158.78 in the Mayaguana Bk. 10000.—		
		20158.	78½
		$ 20,276	94

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the Director of the Mint for Disbursements in the prompt payment
of present. out of a fund of $30,000 assigned for said purpose by

	1834		D. 6
Dec. 6	By	Balance from old account	
		rendered to this day	14,816.94
" 13	"	this sum deposited	
		in the Girard Bank - -	5,460.—
			$ 20,276.94

Mint of the United States
Philada Dec. 13th. 1834

R. M. Patterson
Director

Mint of the United States
Phila.a Dec. 15. 1834

Sir

In reply to your inquiry of the 12th inst. as to the necessity of the appropriation requested for the Mint for the next year, I beg leave to observe, that in a few days I expect to be in possession of more conclusive indications than at present, as to the amt of bullion, especially silver, likely to be offered for coinage within that period. The information will in part reach me at Washington, where I expect to be on Saturday or Monday next.

The amt of deposits will in some degree depend on the policy adopted by Congress in regard to the charge for coinage, and especially whether it shall be optional with the depositors to pay the charge, or incur a given delay.

My annual report will necessarily be delayed, as hitherto, until a few days after the 1st Jan.y as a little time, after the close of the year, is requisite to make the statements to be embraced in it. Before it will be made I shall have had an opportunity of conferring with you in Washington, in regard to some points which it may be expedient to introduce into the report.

The communication which I shall have

the honour to make, in regard to the applications for Branches of the Mint, I receive many reasons for desiring to be completed in Washington, where I can avail myself of a fuller knowledge of the points proper to be embraced in it, and of the changing aspects of the question involved. I must request therefore that you will have the goodness to excuse this delay.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Servt

Wm. Moore

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Dec.r 30 th 1834

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, accompanying a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th. in regard to the establishment of a Branch of the Mint in the Gold Region of North Carolina, and at the City of New Orleans, and requesting my views thereon.

On these subjects, as well as those embraced in the Resolutions of the House respecting a Branch of the Mint in the Gold Region between Virginia & Alabama, and in the City of New York, referred to in your letters of the 11th. and 13th, I will forward a communication to the Department as soon as the Annual Mint Report has been made, to which I shall find it convenient to refer. This will, as usual, be forwarded as soon as the accounts can be made up after the close of the year - I hope by the 5th. of January.

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Serv.t

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Sam.l Moore
Director

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Mint of the United States
Philada Dec. 30. 1834

Sir

Your letter of the 26th. on the subject of the assays of foreign coins required under the acts of Congress of 25th 28th. June last, and by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th. inst. has been rec'd. The specimens of coins referred to in the letter are also at hand.

The requisitions of the acts named will be complied with in a report to be forwarded tomorrow. The more extended investigation called for by the resolution will be attended to as soon as the requisite specimens can be obtained.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Serv't

Saml. Moore

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada Dec. 30. 1834

Your letter of the 18th. enclosing a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th. requiring an assay to be made at the Mint of all foreign gold and silver coins, now in circulation in the United States, has been received.

Allow me to ask that you will please to request some of the Banks in connection with the Treasury Department, in Boston, New York and Baltimore, to forward to me as early as practicable at least two specimens, if they can procure them, of all the gold and silver coins to be found in their several cities, excepting those of England, France, Portugal, Spain, Mexico and Columbia, of which sufficient specimens are at hand for the requisite assays.

Similar specimens will no doubt be sent from different quarters, and their number will give greater accuracy in the results. When the examination is closed the amounts which will comprise a large proportion of the whole amount will be disposed of as the Department shall direct.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Svt

Geo. Wood

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada. Dec. 31. 1834

Sir

Your letter of the 22d inst. has been rec'd authorising the application of the fund assigned for the prompt payment of Mint certificates, to deposits both of gold and silver, and that returns thereof be made to the Department monthly instead of weekly. The statement of the amounts at the close of the present month is here with forwarded.

The statement of the deposit and coinage of gold, hitherto rendered weekly, it is understood is also to be rendered monthly. For the close of this month it will be more satisfactorily blended with the annual report to be forwarded in a few days - thereafter it will be made out monthly which task shall be the wish of the Department.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Ser't

Geo. Wood

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr. The United States in Acct. Curt. with the payment of Mint Certificates at the legal deduction of said Impost by the Treasury Department.

			D. C
1834			
Dec. 31	Balance in New Acct. viz		
	in the Girard Bank $	12,658.78	
	in the Wayamensing Bk.	10000.00	
			22,658.78
			22,658.78

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Director of the Mint for disbursements in the
last fiscal year out of a fund of $ 30,000 assigned for

			D.	C
1834				
Dec. 13	By balance from old acc.t			
	rendered to this date		20,158.	78
" 31	"	this sum deposited in		
	the Girard Bank		2500.	—
			$ 22,658.	78

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Dec.r 31. 1834

Robert Maskell
Director

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Mint of the United States
Philada Dec. 31. 1834

Sir

I forward herewith the result of an assay of certain foreign gold and silver coins conformably to the provisions of the acts making them a legal tender and your special instructions on the subject.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Serv.
Jas. Mease
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Mint of the United States
Philada. Dec. 31. 1834

Sir

Agreably to your instructions, assays have been made of the several classes of gold and silver coins, which by the acts of Congress of 25th. and 28th. June last, have been made a legal tender – the results of which are now respectfully communicated.

Gold Coins.

From the Assayer's report it appears, that the gold coins of Great Britain, are of the fineness of 21 Carats 3 7/8 grains – those of Portugal and Brazil 21 Carats 3 13/16 grains – those of France 21 Carats 2 4/43 grains – those of Spain 20 Carats 3 3/8 grains, and those of Mexico and Columbia 20 Carats 3 grains.

The value per dwt. of the gold coins of Great Britain, according to the above assays, is 94 69/100 cents – that of the gold coins of Portugal and Brazil 94 62/100 cents – of the gold coins of France 93 2/100 cents – of the gold coins of Spain 89 84/100 cents, and of the gold coins of Mexico and Columbia 89 43/100 cents.

The greatly increased amount of the deposits of gold, under the ratio of gold and silver established by the Act of June 28th. has enabled the Assayer to determine the average fineness of the several classes of gold coins above mentioned, with a precision not previously attainable. The result indicates, that in the valuation thereof, in the act making them a legal tender they have been estimated above the rates respectively due to their actual fineness. Some loss has thence been incurred on deposites at the Mint, when those coins had been taken by the depositor at the legal valuation per dwt. and this loss has occasionally, on large sums, been of very sensible amount – the difference being on the gold coins of Great Britain Portugal and Brazil, about the eighty

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and on those of France about the tenth of one per cent. The propriety of correcting the legal valuation, so as to render it conformable to the actual fineness of the coins enumerated in the act, is therefore respectfully represented.

To make the proper correction, still retaining the convenient classification heretofore observed, the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal and Brazil, the standard of which, by Mint regulations, is the same, should be valued at 94 6/10 cents per dwt. If however the valuation of those coins were fixed at 94 1/2 cents per dwt, their consequent tendency to come to the Mint, instead of remaining in the form of foreign coins, might be regarded as advantageous. This valuation would also be consistent with a reasonable allowance for the external impurities which attach to all coins which have been in circulation, constituting a part of their weight not commonly noticed in ordinary transactions, but necessarily affecting the result at the Mint. The value of the gold coins of France, may be properly estimated at 93 cents per dwt. and those of Spain Mexico and Columbia at 8 9/10 cents. If however the valuation of 94 1/2 cents per dwt. be adopted for the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal and Brazil, the same considerations would suggest that those of France should be rated at 92 9/10 cents.

The gold coins of Spain and the Spanish American States, especially the former, will rarely be brought to the Mint in large deposits, since the special demand for those coins in commerce, gives them a current value by tale, very sensibly beyond the intrinsic value due to their fineness.

Silver Coins.

Spanish dollars, together with those of the Spanish American States enumerated in the act of the 25th. June, viz. those of Mexico Peru, Chili and Central America - as also those restamped in Brazil, according to frequent trials thereof, may be regarded as of the weight

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and fineness contemplated in the act, viz. of not less weight than four hundred and fifteen grains, and of not less fineness than ten ounces fifteen pennyweights and twelve grains of pure silver in twelve ounces of standard silver.

It is proper however to observe, that the tendency of the Mexican dollars, of the more recent issues, to deviate from their proper standard, which has been noticed in the reports on foreign coins within the last two years, appears equally conspicuous in some of the latest dates. This however seems to be almost exclusively confined to the issues of the Provincial Mints, and is not in any material degree observable in the coinage executed at the city of Mexico.

The irregularity referred to, affects very sensibly the interest of the depositor of those coins at the Mint, by rendering a less productive return: their intrinsic value, however, with rare exceptions, is still equal, and slightly superior, to that of the dollar of the United States. No suggestion is therefore considered necessary in regard to the limitations, under which the several classes of dollars enumerated in the act, are made a legal tender by tale at 100 cents the dollar.

The silver coins of France maintain, by the latest assays, their regular standard of ten ounces sixteen pennyweights of pure silver in twelve ounces of standard silver — their weight also is conformable to that contemplated in the provisions under which they are made a legal tender by tale, at the rate of 93 cents each —

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Ser.
Sam. Moore
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

New York 3d Jany 1835

Hon Levi Woodbury
Sect of the Treasury
Sir

On the 22d ult we deposited in U States Mint at Phila about 36000 Dolls in Dollars & Plate Bullion to be received for Bank of America, who agreed to pay us the amt on producing a Mint Certificate - Up to this day we have not been able to get a Certificate of the assay - delay in giving out Certificates is greater at the U States Mint than at any other in the World - We apprehend delay & Vexation in getting Certificates is so great that many Merchants will send their Bullion direct to London for Sale in lieu of bringing it to U States -

We State these facts to you in the hope that the Treasury Department will make the needfull arrangements to insure a prompt dispatch of business at the present Mint, or such other remedy as the Government may deem proper -

If a Branch of the Mint could be established in this City it would be a great Convenience to Merchants trading to South America & other importers of Gold & Silver Bullion - It is believed that

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Mint of the U. States
Philada 7 Jany. 1836
11 P. M. —

Sir

I embrace an early moment to mention that about one hour time the flow of the Steam room was discovered to have taken fire, probably from the furnace immediately below which may have been unusually heated during this severe weather - No damage has been done which will require more than a few hours to repair, and the incident would not demand this notice, but that such an occurrence is ordinarily reported in exaggerated terms.

The determination of the value of the Gold deposits of the last year, and the coinage of the existing coins, being this day completed my annual Report will be forwarded by the next Mail.

I am very respectfully
Your obt Sr:

Robt M Patterson
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Mint of the United States
Philada. January 8. 1835

Sir

The annual report on the operations of the Mint for the year 1834, is herewith forwarded, in duplicate, according to former usage, and addressed as heretofore, to the President of the United States.

The observations I have to make in regard to the position of Branches of the Mint, will be forwarded I trust on Monday - any recommendation will then be given to that subject.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Svt.

Wm. Wood
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

P.S. Little injury has resulted from the incident mentioned in my note of last evening, that to day the full assurance of our daily coinage has been received in the department in which it occurred. W.W.

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Mint of the United States
Philada Jany. 8. 1835

Sir

Your letter of the 6th enclosing a copy of one from N. H. Griswold Esqr. was received this morning. On the subjects to which Mr. Griswold refers, I learn that the following are the facts.

The deposit of silver in question was made with several others of similar character and origin, on the 22d Dec.r - making in all ten divisions, each requiring a special certificate. Four of these were under the care of Mr. Alsop a merchant of this city in which were included those of Mr. Griswold. The form under which this bullion was presented, and the divided interests concerned in it, demanded and received very careful attention on the part of the officer by whom the deposits were weighed, as is apparent from the minuteness of the record.

To prepare the several parcels for assaying, required sixty two separate meltings, each of which became the subject of a particular assay, and in many instances the assays were repeated in order to be further assured in regard to their results. The whole number of assays amounted, it appears, to more than one hundred. Hence a delay greater than usual became unavoidable. Thus much in general.

So far as priority could be claimed in regard to deposits made by the same individual on the same day, it appears that Mr. Alsop had precedence of Mr. Griswold, his deposit being entered first, in regard to which there was no other authority or

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advices. Mr. Alsop being alone charged with the subject. Mr. A. received the certificate of the deposit pertaining to his name on the 31 Dec. I am informed. He called on the morning of the 1st Jany. for the certificate of that which pertained to Mr. G. This was not then ready, but he was informed it would be ready at noon, it was ready earlier, but Mr. A did not return on that day, but called on the next and then received it. Probably it reached Mr. G. soon after his letter was written.

Three of the parties concerned in the deposits referred to, viz. G. W. Geiss, Charles Geiss and Geiss & Kirkhaus, some or all them residents here, were interested it appears in four of the divisions of the above deposits, which were delivered at the Mint by some one acting for them. Mr. Alsop desired to be present at the weighing of what was under his care, and called for this purpose early on the 23d. The bullion of the Geisses was weighed without delay on the day of the deposit, the person having charge of it declining to be present - being thus weighed before the deposits under the care of Mr. Alsop it was first melted, and thus was first ready for assaying.

A deposit of Mr. Laguerenne forms the first entry of those deposits of the 22d. - it was small, and required only two meltings. He rec'd his certificate on the 27th. The Geisses received theirs on the 30th

The deposit of $100,000 in gold by a House in Philad'a it is presumed was one made by Mr. Phillips. It consisted of heavy bars of gold, requiring no previous melting and therefore was ready for assay as soon as weighed. To render the certificate in this case within the time mentioned, was a matter of less effort and assiduous

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attention on the part of the Officers of the Mint, than was required in the instance of which Mr. G. specially complains.

A very large majority of deposits, not requiring to be melted before assaying, are reported on by the assayer and the certificate issued within 48 hours. When the number of assays required is large an additional delay arises, since the regular assay of the ingots prepared for coining must necessarily proceed without interruption. The deposite of which that of Mr G. formed a part, contained all the retarding qualities which are, except in rare instances, to be encountered. - Any instance in which the delay of a month in issuing a certificate of value has occured, and there have been such, can be, I doubt not satisfactorily accounted for, in the individual cases of these shall be specified.

In most foreign Mints, and particularly in those best known to us, bullion is prepared for the assay which determines its value, by previous melting when that is necessary, before it comes under the notice of the Mint.

The above statement will, I am persuaded, render it manifest that what has appeared to Mr. G. as offering cause of just complaint, presents only a fair claim for explanation, which is at all times promptly and cordially given.

It may here be observed, that a delay in receiving the certificate from the Mint has no effect in retarding the delivery of the coins. The date of the deposit is the only basis of priority in this particular. I have only to remark further, that the interval between the deposit & the issue of the certificate in the case alluded to, embraced Christmas and Sunday -

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Serv't
Wm. D. Moore
Asst Treas

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada January 13. 1835

Sir

The barque Joseph Cowin from the Manhattan Company with your bills and a letter of our from Mr. Mitchell expecting them came hopfly to hand.

I am very respectfully
Your obt Servt
Sam'l Moore

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Philada January 14. 1835

Sir

I am obliged to defer for one mail more the communication which I have delayed already too long on the subject of Branches of the Mint - I find it impracticable to have the following completed this way - It will certainly be ready by the next mail.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Ser.
Saml Moore

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treas.

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Mint of the United States
Philada 20 Jany. 1831

Sir

Permit me to trouble you with the accompanying Memorial to the Secretary of Treasury, conformably to the permission given me in regard to it, when I was in Washington.

If you would be pleased to make a communication to the Committee of Ways and Means respecting it, and give to the application the benefit of a favourable suggestion, there would probably be little doubt of its resulting in an equitable extension of the compensation heretofore paid by the Officers of the Mint.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Ser't

Jas. R. Mosse
Director

Hon. Louis McLane
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Jany. 24th 1835

Sir

I addressed a few days since a letter to the Hon. C. P. White, in regard to the modifications of the legal valuation of those foreign gold coins which were made a legal tender by the act of June last, so as to conform their value to the result of our extended assays of those coins. The attention which Mr White has given to the subjects connected with the Mint, and coins both domestic and foreign, will render the examination of the corrections recommended in my late report on the assay of foreign coins, very familiar to him. Tho it has seemed to be most desirable that the modifications of the act of June should be presented to the House by the committee of Ways & Means, as that committee appears to obtain the ear of the House better than any other, and this course I took the liberty of mentioning to Mr White. It is probable, however, that no proceedure will be initiated in regard to it, unless some suggestion should be received from the Department as to the inexpediency of the present valuation the effect of which will be, I am persuaded, to lessen the disposition to send foreign gold coins to the Mint, and thus restrict the issues of gold for the current year they being a legal tender at a fraction more than they will produce by coinage.

The question of a seignorage to be taken from the weight of our coins less than the half dollar, was also touched on in

my letter to Mr. White, with an allusion to the considerations mentioned in my remarks on Branch Mints, as recommending the postponement of such a measure for the present. Mr. White, you will probably have heretofore noticed, was in favour of a seignorage taken also from the weight of the half dollar, which when so diminished he proposed also to make a legal tender only to a limitted amount. I can not doubt but that the principle is sound, that a seignorage taken from the weight of the national coins which are a general tender, and thus become the measure of value, would be found useless for the purpose of retaining them in the country, as it would raise equally the price of all other things which could be exported instead of them - and as the limitation of the tender of the half dollar to minute payments, would be extremely embarrassing while they constitute so large a proportion of our actual metallic currency, I could not concur in the views of Mr. White on this point, though I am well aware of his high claim to have great deference paid to his opinion on a subject on which he has bestowed very great attention, and made very instructive reports.

I have marked this topic as one on which I wished to possess your opinion, but other things interfered so as to put it aside in all my interviews with you in Washington. The suggestion in the annual report of the Department, of the expediency of a seignorage or charge on coinage of one per cent on silver, I had not understood as being intended to be accomplished by the government retaining that portion of the weight of the coins but by retaining that proportion from their number, the coins being made of full weight. This would operate efficiently to defray

the expenses of the Mint, and was not as I supposed, relied on for any other purpose.

Allow me to embrace the ~~th~~ occasion to request an additional copy of your annual report with the appendices - the latter particularly, if both are not at hand. I wish to hand one to a personal friend who takes an interest in the topics discussed in it, and especially in the striking statistical facts it presents.

I am with great respect
Your obed't Serv't

Wm. Moore
Director

For Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Two days since a small package of coins was sent from the Department - Presuming that the further additions will be small the classification and assaying of the coins now at hand will be commenced next week -

J. M.

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Ho. of Reps.
Washington Jany. 27th 1835

Hon. Levi Woodbury

Dr Sir,

The enclosed letter is from one of the New York Bank commissioners, a gentleman of great intelligence & whose views may perhaps deserve some attention on the part of the Treasury Department. As for the gold dollar, there is not the least probability of any law being passed to authorize its coinage - we must rely on eagles, half eagles & quarter eagles & I confess the reasons suggested by Mr Stebbins seem to me to demand that the principal coinage should be of quarter eagles, and of small pieces of silver. Pray excuse the liberty I take in sending this letter to you & believe me to be Yr very obdt Sr

S. Beardsley

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Jan. 27. 1835.

Hon S. Beardsley

& Coinage at the Mint

Mr 29th

Mr Beardsley

Hon. Secy Treasy

and 29th

B-87 – Jan 28

M Kean

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89.

Mint of the United States
Philada. June 30. 1835

Sir

I have the honor to forward my Monthly Return in regard to the payment of Mint certificates at the legal detention. The only transactions of this character have been in gold.

A Statement of the deposit and coinage of gold for this Month, I will take leave to defer until some day next week - the earliest that will enable me to obtain the actual value of the latest deposit - When rendered the Statement will relate only to this month - the advantage of a little delay will be, that no part of the value will be merely an estimate. Hereafter, if not disapproved, there will be a similar delay in forwarding the Monthly returns, whereon deposits shall have been made too near the end of the Month to have had their value ascertained

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Serv't
Jas. R. Mooze
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury &c

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Dr. The United States in Acct. Curt. with the payment of Mint Certificates at the legal deduction of half per cent by the Treasury Department.

1835				
Janry. 9	To	this amt. in payment of Mint Certificate for Gold no. 435	197.	73
" 19	"	this amt. in payment of Mint Certificate for Gold No. 439	408.	41.5
" 29	"	this amt. in payment of Mint Certificate for Gold No. 443	356.	46.5
" 31	"	Balance in New Account viz. in Girard Bank. $11,696.17½ in Mayor &c. Bk. 10,000 —	21,696.	17
			$22658.	78

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Director of the Mint for disbursements in the prompt
half [illegible] out of a fund of $30000 assigned for said purpose

1834 Dec. 31	By Balance from old account rendered to this date	D. C 22,658.78	
			$22,658.78

Mint of the United States
Philada 31 Jany 1835

Saml Moore
Director

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia February 6. 1835.

Sir,

I forward herewith a Statement in regard to the deposit and coinage of gold within the month of January.

In regard to the delivery of gold coins within the same period, which has heretofore accompanied the weekly statements made to the Department, and which were considered to possess, temporarily, some interest as indicating the tendency of the new gold coinage, I have supposed that a report on this point would now be superfluous, & omit it therefore on this occasion. It is however worthy of notice, that much indifference appears to exist among the Banks which, directly or indirectly are almost alone interested in Mint Certificates, in regard to receiving the ass.t of their deposits, either of gold or silver, within any given period. We have nearly one million of coined money in the Mint — about one half of it due in New York; and the parties, though duly aware of its being ready for delivery, appear to be in no haste to remove it. This fact strongly evinces that abundance of the precious metals in the U. States which the reports from the Department have indicated.

I am very Respectfully
your obed.t Serv.t

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Samuel Moore
Director.

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Mint of the United States
Phila.a Feby 12. 1835

Sir

When I was lately in Washington, you were pleased to recommend that I would be careful to make the estimate of the expenses of the Mint sufficient for the year, and the purpose was then intimated to take the opportunity of the Appropriation Bill being before the Senate, to ask, through the Department, for any additional sum which might by that time be supposed necessary. I have not however, on full consideration, any fear but that the amount of my estimate will be found sufficient, unless in the event of an increase in the salaries of the Officers, in which case the necessary supplemental amount would be indicated by the increase itself.

I have for some time much desired to introduce an assistant in the duty of weighing bullion when first received, and making the original record thereof, and have this week, found an opportunity of employing a very suitable person for this purpose, who formerly was for some years in the Mint, employed as foreman in the department of the Melter and Refiner, and highly regarded for his attention and trustworthyness. He is entirely a good calculator and penman, and acquainted with keeping Books, and will therefore be exceedingly useful, and often employed, in aiding the Assayer in his

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calculations which are intricate, or as an assistant clerk, especially when one of the clerks may be absent. He is at this moment employed in the Treasurer's department in place of his clerk, who has been for some days confined at home by severe indisposition. His compensation is intended to be at the rate of $600 per ann. which is not more than some of our workmen can now receive. I have no fear but that the expense can be borne by the appropriation under the head comprising assistants in the several departments of the Mint, to which the miscellaneous character of his services, seems fitly to assign the charge of his compensation; no specific or additional appropriation is thought supposed necessary on this account.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your obed't serv't
Wm. J. Wood
Dir.

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, February 17th 1835

Sir

The Collection of Coins for the assay contemplated by the Resolution of the House of Representatives of Decem 16th remains so incomplete, that I beg leave to express a wish that no report thereon may be required at the present Session. During the interval between this and the next Session, opportunities will occur for greatly extending the number and variety of the Specimens, and supplying the series with some classes of coins, of which the specimens are wholly insufficient for the purpose in view.

My report of the 31st December embraces all the foreign coins which are a legal tender, and the tables of coins published in our principal cities give so near an approximation to the value of those others which are of most frequent occurence, that no inconvenience, it is believed, will result from this delay which will not be much more than counterbalanced by the more perfect accomplishment of the purpose of the resolution which I am persuaded will result from it.

If however it shall be deemed by the Department indispensable, that a report, as far as the specimens obtained will permit, shall be made at this Session, the Assayer will immediately resume the subject, and complete the exam=

Director

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ination of the imperfect and interrupted series of coins which it has thus far been in my power to supply him with.

I am very respectfully
your obed't serv't

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Saml. Moore
Director.

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Mint of the United States
Philada. Feby. 19, 1835

Sir

Your letter of the 17th. was rec? this morning, directing the issuing of quarter Eagles, and silver coins of less than half dollars, as far as our means and time will permit, unless the depositors shall specially request coins of higher denomination.

I shall forthwith request the receiving officers, to enquire of the depositors as to their pleasure in this regard, which will be duly noted, and complied with, I trust to their satisfaction. If any considerations should occur to me in respect, as strongly recommending a temporary alteration of your instructions on this subject, I will ask leave at the proper time to state them to the Department.

By a letter rec? recently from a sub-committee of the H. Means, containing a number of enquiries in regard to the diminution of the weight of our small silver coins, it would seem that this question at present occupies the Committee. Should a measure of this kind be introduced from that quarter, even late, its adoption would be liable to little doubt it is presumed. A few days will determine this, and in the mean time I am persuaded you will approve our suspending any enlarged issue of small coins.

I am very respectfully
Your obed? Ser?
Sam? Moore
Director

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury &c

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Mint of the United States
Philada Feby. 21. 1835

Sir

Your request of the 19th. requesting the deposit and coinage of gold between Dec 13 & 31, was rec'd. this morning. The information desired I hope to have the satisfaction of communicating on Monday or Tuesday next.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Svt
Geo. M. Dallas

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Feby 24. 1835

Sir

I herewith forward the Statement requested in your letter of the 19th. reporting the deposit and coinage of gold, between the 15th. and 31st. Dec.r last.

The preceding weekly Statements, having, for the purpose of making up cash promptly at the close of the week, embraced values on estimate in many instances, the assay not having been made, it has been found necessary to correct the result by adding to the amount of deposits, directly pertaining to the period embraced in this Statement, so much as the whole amount of those cursory Statements falls short of the sum of the actual receipts as determined by the assays, and given in the annual Report. The whole sum of the deposits as eventually ascertained is right, but it appears that the weekly amounts are generally underestimated, making a result too low in the whole period from Aug.t 1st. to Dec.r 31, of about $74.000. —

It was in order to avoid the liability to such an error in the Monthly Statements, that I asked permission of the Department, in my letter of 31 January, to defer such Statements until some days after the month may have closed. Thus the Monthly Statement for January was made on the 6th. instant.

Your letter of the 20th. with some specimens of Turkish coins was rec.d yesterday morning, as also one of the same date requesting the report on foreign coins to

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be made during the present Session. I hope therefore, to make a report in due time to be communicated, and printed by order of the House.

I wish the Turkish coins may be found to give consistent results, so as to indicate what the Ratio is. It has appeared to me, hitherto, of very indeterminate value.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Serv't

Saml. Moore
Director

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Philada March 20. 1835

Sir

The report on foreign coins, completed very late on Saturday morning, is sent on, with some regret, in greater haste than is favorable to the requisite precision in the calculations. The assays of silver were not finished until after noon on that day, and the indisposition of the clerk who could have aided me in the numerous calculations, has obliged me to send the paper forward without having time to test the calculations by repeating them.

If the report should be ordered to be printed, I shall request a proof to be transmitted for correction here. If it should not be ordered to be printed I will ask ~~the Comptr~~ the Hon.ble Mr. Wise, who introduced the resolution, to procure the paper to be sent me for reexamination, before it is considered to be as fully as a matter of record.

I am very respectfully
Your obed.t Servt
Wm. Wood

Hon.ble Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada March 4. 1835

Sir

I herewith forward my monthly return in regard to the payments of Mint-Certificates at the Legal deduction, for the Month of February, which it was not in my power to make up as early as heretofore.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Serv't
Robt Maskell
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Dr. The United States in Acct. Curt. with the prompt payment of Mint Certificates at the legal deduction of imposed by the Treasury Department.

				D.	C
1835					
Feby. 13	To this amt. in payment of Mint Certificate for Gold	No.	470	240	61.5
" 14	" this amt. in payment of Mint Certificate for Gold	"	437	85	00
" 21	" this amt. in payment of Mint Certificate for Gold	"	474	421	29.5
" 28	" Balance in Nett Amt. due.				
	in Girard Bank $14,949.26				
	in Mechanics do 10.000.				
				24,949	26
				$25696.	17.

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the Director of the Mint for disbursements in the
ion of half per cent out of a fund of $30000 assigned for said

1835		D.	C
Janry. 31	By balance from old account returned to this date . . .	21,696.	17
Feby. 28	" This sum deposited in Girard Bank . . .	4.000	—
		$25,696.	17

Mint of the United States
Philada Feby 28. 1835

Wm Moore
Director

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Mint of the United States
Philada. March 7. 1835

Sir

I forward herewith a Statement giving in regard to the deposits and coinage of Gold within the Month of February.

In transcribing the balance remaining uncoined at the Mint on the 31st January, it was probably made $344,900, as that was the Statement published, and it appears to have been the sum originally, on the copy here. A moments attention to the items from which the unclaimed residue was deduced, will detect the error. It should have been $444,900 as stated in the account now forwarded.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Serv't
Robt. Moore
Director.

Hon'd Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Phila.a March 10. 1835

Sir

Your letter of the 7th with a copy of the act respecting Branch Mints, was received yesterday. On the arrival of Mr. Gordon, who I presume will visit this city to confer with me personally, the general arrangement and style of the structure of the N. Orleans Branch, and the character of the materials will command necessarily the first attention, having regard to the power contemplated, with the position extent and facilities offered by the site to be occupied. He will receive every aid and suggestion that I can render him in accomplishing the Object committed to him. After we shall have had an interview, I may have occasion again to address the Department on this subject. I have now only to remark as to the plan of the building, that Mr. Peale, who has been for some time in Europe, acquainting himself with certain processes interesting to the Mint, was desired as soon as the establishment of Branches became probable, to enquire in regard to any of the foreign Mints which are considered as most happily arranged, with a view to obtain a delineation thereof for the purpose of improving our plan here if practicable; and he has been specifically instructed by the latest packet to Havre and Liverpool, to devote a short period to the requisite inspection of any such establishments, and thereafter to return as soon as the other objects intrusted to his investigation will permit. He will be here I presume early in June. This would be in time I suppose to determine on the precise

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plan of the building at either site contemplated. Materials could in the interim be in preparation.

I will embrace an early occasion to report to the Department on the subject of Machinery, remarking now only that to form the combined system of machinery here, has so much of convenience and security against disappointment, to recommend it, that I feel a decided preference of this course instead of relying on an order to be executed abroad. Parts however of the machinery, especially the rolls, can be best obtained in England from whence we now receive those in ordinary use at the Mint. Rolls of the requisite quality are too rarely called for in the United States, to encourage the founding of an establishment for this manufacture.

The subject of regulations in regard to the Branches will have careful attention, and a system be submitted for your consideration when the topics of earlier interest shall have been disposed of.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Serv't

Wm. J. Wood
Director

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

P.S. I observe that in the corps of Officers for N. Orleans, the Melter and Refiner appear to be considered as distinct Officers - they are the same Officer. In the gold-district Branches, the Assayer Melter and Refiner appear as three distinct Officers. It was designed and suggested in my communication to the Committee of Senate, that the Assayer should perform also the duties of the Officer denominated here Melter and Refiner. - Perceiving from the remarks in debate that there had probably been some misun-

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derstanding on this point, I requested from Hon. Mr. Waggaman a copy of the Bill, but it had gone to the House in manuscript, and then remained so. I had not seen it until now forwarded by the Department. There would be no difficulty in correcting this in due season. The subject is adverted to now chiefly because applications may be made to the Department, founded on this mistake, if, as I suppose, it be a mistake —

S. M.

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1

Acknowledging receipt of his
letter of the 8th
Inst. with
enclosure
Copy of letter from
Capt Wm Mc Lean
to Capt Wm Mc Lee
dated Wilmington
Jan 11th 1838
Requesting
Capt Mc Lee to
Report to Capt
Mc Lean
Capt Mc Lee
Reported to Capt
Mc Lean
Capt Mc Lean
Reported to
Capt Mc Lee
Capt Mc Lee
Reported to
Capt Mc Lean

2

Marking 2 vols at the
end of Day Practicable

W

McK

Note that
when the
Officers
appointed to
Will both
W.

M. 191. March 12
M Rae

I M Henderson
Charlotte
Mecklenburg
N. C.

Mecklenburg Co. 1838.

Director of Mint.
Re Inability for business
and resignation

Mint of the United States
Philad.a March 12. 1835

Sir

I shall not be able to reply perhaps, satisfactorily to the several enquiries in your letter of the 10.th received last evening, without a cursory statement of the routine of the Mint. When bullion is brought to the Mint, it is weighed on behalf of the Treasurer and entered in the name of the depositor, and as soon as practicable its actual value in coins of the U. States is determined by means of an assay. For this value a certificate is issued in his favour and the whole paid to him when coined.

The Treasurer passes the bullion into the hands of the Melter & Refiner, charging this Officer with the full weight and value, and crediting this own account of bullion. The Melter and Refiner forms it into ingots for the Chief coiner, which ingots pass to the latter at their weight & value, he becoming charged with so much, and the Melter & Refiner credited by the same. These ingots must be delivered smoothly finished — rough ends cut off and rough edges dressed by a file.

The Chief coiner laminates the ingots, and cuts out as many coins as he can, passing the refuse portions of the laminated strips back to the Melter & Refiner, as standard bullion, the coins being transferred to the Treasurer to be paid to the Depositors. The Chief coiner gets credit for the amount thus transferred to those Officers, who are correspondingly debited.

In the processes of the Melting room, small portions of

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Initials:
DATE: AUG 14 2017
You have completed your research with these records, return this notice to any staff member.

the gold and silver become detached, and variously dispersed, some enter into the pores of the melting vessels, which when no longer fit for use are pulverized to recover them — some [illegible] by the failing of the crucible are precipitated into the ashes, and in innumerable ways various portions become mingled with dirt and earthy particles — ruins of crucibles — filings of grate bars &c. &c. This mass may be called the first sweeps of the Melting room. It is an object to collect it together and to wash and separate the precious metal from the extraneous matters, and by fluxing them down when gathered in considerable quantities, to recover the metal in order to be formed with other bullion into ingots. The still remaining refuse after these fluxings siftings & washings are still saved and allowed to accumulate as they retain some precious metal though no longer worthy of attention by any of the processes in use at the Mint.

The Melter & Refiner being charged with all the bullion as it passes through his hands, and credited only by the finished ingots delivered to the Chief Coiner, at the end of the year there will be a deficit of credits, from the inevitable waste arising in his operations. The amount of this waste when ascertained is covered out of the appropriation for the Mint, one item of which is assigned for this purpose. All that can be recovered from the refuse or sweeps goes to diminish this wastage ballance, and thus accrue to the government. It will be manifest that the depositor has no concern whatever with it — he receives a certificate of the value of his deposit without any reference to the waste incident to the subsequent treatment.

It may be proper here to note, that in many deposits a preliminary melting is required to fit the bullion for assaying

In this some diminution of weight necessarily occurs in almost every form of bullion, by the dissipation or oxidation of some material which can not sustain the fire. In some forms of bullion, particularly Platea Pina, the loss of the crude mass in weight is considerable, perhaps nearly five per cent on an average, chiefly from the dissipation of the residuum of the quicksilver, by which the metal has been collected from its ore. When this has not been well discharged from a deposit before its arrival at the Mint, and especially if the bullion has been exposed to absorb water, or moisture freely, which by the porous structure of this character of bullion it inclines to do, the loss of weight in melting may be double the above. In this melting, care is taken to collect the scattered particles and to remove what adheres to the crucible, or is otherwise detached from the mass, all of which fractional parts are pounded up and fluxed, and the aggregate added to the principal weight under the name of grains, so that the depositor may have credit for all the metal he brings, according to the fineness thereof, which the assayer then proceeds to determine.

What may most properly be regarded as sweeps, is that meagre refuse of the melting room, from which nothing more can be obtained by any means in use with us, without using more in labour than it will produce. Still it has been saved with a purpose of resorting eventually to a smelting furnace, which is the proper receptacle of such materials, and which it has often been in contemplation to connect with the Mint, if none should be erected in its vicinity. Within the last two years however an opportunity has been embraced of having this sweeps smelted in N. York. Mr Warwick, of that city, who had become known to our

jewellers from whom he had taken the sweeps of their shops to be smelted, proposed to take that of the Mint and smelt it for one third of the produce. I encouraged Mr. Clouse the Melter and Refiner, to place in his hands for this purpose the quantity then accumulated at the old Mint, as the terms seemed more advantageous than expending further labour on that material here. This was accordingly done. The amount of precious metal rendered in return ~~[illegible]~~ just as if recovered ~~[illegible]~~ at the Mint, is formed into ingots ~~[illegible]~~ thus lessening the wastage ballance against the Melting department. The sweep accumulated since that experiment, has also been smelted by the same person, and about July next Mr. Clouse calculates on his taking the chief part of what shall then be on hand, which he supposes may amount to about five hundred dollars in value for the current half year. Another smelting establishment, that of Messrs Landers, of N. York also, has lately proposed to take a portion of this sweep, and for the purpose of creating a competition they were encouraged to expect a part of what will be accumulated in July. A competition in such a case is very desirable. Partly to the prospect of this, and partly, no doubt to our sweep being regarded as slightly better for the smelter, than formerly on account of the increased quantity of gold operated on, Mr. Warwick, who was here a few days since, proposed to smelt the present sweep at one fourth of the product, instead of one third.

There is of course a quantity of refuse, and dispersed portions of metal in the chief corners of operations, but this is not of the character before allended to, it consists of small fragments and filings of standard metal which being melted are passed

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to the Melter & Refiner as before mentioned in regard to the remnants of the coining department. The regulations in regard to wastage in the Chief Coiners operations, I take the occasion to observe has for many years been settled on the plan of a specific allowance at the end of the year, of two thirds of a grain per ounce on gold and on silver coins not less than half dollars and one grain per ounce on smaller silver coins. This rate was formerly higher, and was then known to the Department. I am not certain that the diminution of the allowance has been before directly stated. At this allowance, which is about the seventh of one per cent on the whole coinage of the year, the Chief Coiner is responsible for every ounce of precious metal he receives, subject to the unavoidable wastage in a great variety of manipulations, and the hazard, whatever that may be, of the millions which pass yearly through his department, and through the hands of from twenty to thirty labouring men. The whole wastage in all the Mint Operations including the Melting and Refining department is about the fourth of one per cent.

As to the subject of alloy and first as to silver—

Our silver coin is of a lower standard than that of most other nations, and much lower than the bullion brought in the original forms for coinage. The amount of silver deposits possessing more alloy than the law requires in our silver coins, is therefore exceedingly small, and when this does occasionally happen, it almost invariably occurs that the alloy is of a bad quality, consisting generally of copper with some impurity rendering it brittle, in which case in order to get clear of it the metal must be refined, which the law requires to be done at the

expense of the depositor. This process however involves some increase of the wastage on such deposits, for which the law makes no special provision. So that almost uniformly a silver deposit containing more alloy than our coin requires, is attended with expense both to the depositor and to the government. When deposits are finer than standard, the requisite proportion of alloy is introduced at the Mint, and charged to the depositor as the law requires. Any charge which may be made to a depositor, either for refining or for alloy or otherwise, is indorsed on the certificate he receives, it goes to his debit in the bullion entry, and is accounted for to the government by being passed to the credit of the profit and loss account — all these deductions from deposits being regularly returned, under that head of account, quarterly.

If Silver is found to contain gold in a proportion not less than sixteen grains to the pound, it is separated at the charge of the depositor and he receives a gold certificate for the value thereof, deducting the cost of that process, which deduction is accounted for to the Government in the manner before mentioned. It sometimes occurs, and indeed not unfrequently, that a bar of silver containing too small a proportion of gold, to be separated advantageously for the depositor, is submitted to this operation in company with other bars which may be so rich in gold as to require an addition of silver to promote the action of the acids. The benefit of this procedure accrues to the U. States, though no distinct entry of the result is made. It places gold in the melting room not to be claimed by depositors, which being associated with

other masses of gold in forming ingots, diminishes ~~increases~~ to that extent the Melter & Refiner's wastage ballance on gold at the end of the year. When the gold contained in silver is not separated directly for the account of the depositor, nor indirectly, as above, for the benefit of the U. States, it is not separated at all.

In regard to the alloy contained in gold deposits it may be remarked, that if it is greater than the legal amount of alloy in our gold coins, and consists of any other material than silver, no instance is recollected of its being worth separating by any process in use here, either for the benefit of the depositor or the Government. It will very generally happen as in the case of silver, when more base than our standard, that to get clear of some injurious quality in this surplus alloy is effected at an expense which is not compensated. If gold contains silver in a larger proportion than one half the legal alloy, which for the best complexion of the coin should contain about that proportion of silver, the rule prevailing is this — When any bar of gold found to contain so much surplus silver, as will amount to ten dollars after paying the charge of separation, the silver will be separated for the benefit of the depositor, the charge of separation being deducted from the value of the certificate issued in the case and accounted for to the Government as before stated. This practice has been adopted for the accommodation of depositors though it involves a good deal of additional care to the Officers of the Mint. The limitation of ten dollars tends to induce a concentration ~~centration~~ of small masses into larger, which saves expense to the public and delay in the assay department. A limitation to

low as ten dollars, will be regarded as very favourable to depositors, when it is recollected that the law does not contemplate a deposit of silver less than 200 ounces, even when refined in a separate state.

When gold contains silver in too small a quantity to be separated under the above rule for the benefit of the depositor, this is nevertheless very frequently accomplished for the benefit of the U. States effectively, though the fact does not become the subject of any distinct entry. The Melter & Refiner for this purpose embraces favourable occasions for combining such deposits or parts of deposits with other masses designed for this process, whereby it results that a portion of silver is placed in his department, not claimed by depositors, which is combined with other masses to form ingots, and thus diminishes to this extent his silver wastage balances at the end of the year. The depositor however is in some degree benefited in these instances, for on such occasions he is not charged, as in strictness the law would imply, with the expense of refining his bullion up to standard. When silver found as a superfluous alloy in gold, is not directly separated for the benefit of the depositor, nor indirectly, as above, for that of the U. States, it is not separated at all.

I do not know that these statements meet the points on which the communications referred to in your letter have proceeded. If they do not, will you have the goodness to place those points in the most direct manner before me.

It may be proper however to remark at this moment that no particular attention to any of the

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Mint either directly or indirectly from the return called sweeps or the Allay of deposits or in any manner from any thing connected with the bullion brought to the Mint.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Ser't

Saml Moore

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Mint of the United States
Philada March 30. 1835

Sir

I forward herewith agreeably to the wishes of Mr Jordan Mr Strickland's Bill for drawings and estimates of the proposed Branch Mint Edifice at New Orleans - Three sets of drawings have been executed one for the Department one for Mr Jordan & one to be retained here all numbered in a corresponding order so as to facilitate reference in any correspondence which shall be required in the progress of the work.

The charge appears to me reasonable for the superficial attention required & the amount of skill & time and estimates required - I have therefore approved and signed the Bill.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Serv't

Hon'ble Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Robt Moore
Director

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Sir

Mint of the United States
Philada March 31. 1835

A package from the Department, addressed to my care for M. Gordon Esqr. was rec'd this morning. Mr Gordon left this five days since for New York, from whence he was to sail yesterday morning for N. Orleans, the packet being by agreement, to delay for him a few hours. Under these circumstances it appears proper to return the package, rather than forward it to his residence, as it may contain papers to which it would be your pleasure to give another direction. It is therefore enclosed herewith.

I had this afternoon a conducting interview with the persons who have been making estimates in regard to Mint Machinery, & am in possession of their views severally in regard to the parts they propose to construct. I find it necessary, however, & partly from indisposition, to take a ride into the country tomorrow, & return on Thursday morning or Friday. I will then forthwith prepare and forward a memorandum of the estimates for the Machinery in question, with such suggestions as shall appear to be usefully applicable to the occasion.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Ser't
Saml. Moore
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada April 3d 1835

Sir

I forward herewith my monthly return in regard to the payment of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction, for the Month of March.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Serv.t
Chas. Moore
Director

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Dr. The United States, in account current, with the Direct
Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of half per
of $30,000. assigned for said purpose by the Treasu

1835			
March 9	To this amt. in payment of Mint certificate per letter No. 379	$ 1,960	33
" 31	Balance in New Am.c vii.		
	in Girard Bank . . . $15.488.95		
	in Mayor[illegible] Bk 10.000.		
		25,488.	95
		27,449	28

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the Director of the Mint, for disbursements in prompt payment of
of half per cent. within the month of March 1835 out of a fund
the Treasury Department.

1835			
Febry. 28	By Balance from old account rendered to this date.	$ 24,943.26	
March 31	" this sum deposited in Girard Bank	2506.00	
	fractions not counted.	 02	
			27.449.28

Mint of the United States
Philada March 30th 1835

Robt Maskell
Director

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Mint of the United States
Philada April 11th 1835

Sir

Your letter of the 31st. ult. was received on my return from the country on Thursday evening, and, Mr. Gordon having gone, the Package addressed to him was opend. The former package for Mr Gordon, returned by me to the Department, came again to hand last evening. I shall, with the least delay, have advertisments prepared, and published as requested, and will make the necessary communication to Mr Gordon, to whom I will addres a few lines this evening, apprising him of the proceedure in train here. I find it necessary, however to consult your opinion on two other points, on which I hope to be favoured with your views, by Tuesday evening, at which time the proposals will be ready in all other respects.

What proportional advances may be proffered on account of Materials delivered, and work executed?

What limit of time may be allow'd for completing the Edifice? And what proportion of security is to be exacted.

In my Communications with the Artists applied to for estimates in regard to Machinery, which estimates are requested to be in form of a proffer to execute the work at the prices named, I propose that advances should be made on account progressively, always retaining one fifth of the amount - In regard to time it was from the Company ~~In regard to time it was necessary~~ to calculate on 8 or 10 months for part of the Machinery, and 12 months

on a part - to which must be added about 2 months for transportation and setting up the Machinery, - as will appear from the estimate of Machinery forwarded by the present mail.

It would therefore appear that 12 months from this time would be sufficiently early to have the Edifice finished. It is however to be doubted whether the Structure can be completed within that time. After the middle of May, to which time proposals are to be received at New Orleans, not less than 2 months, probably, will elapse in communicating the acceptance of the proposal selected, and in making on the part of the contractor, his arrangements for obtaining the requisite materials. This will bring on the season when northern Contactors and Companies of workmen, will be reluctant to employ themselves in urging forward vigorously such a work at New Orleans. So that, except in collecting materials, and laying in a supply of provisions, little progress can be calculated on before the close of October, unless the erection of the building be undertaken by residents well acclimated - which Mr Gordon seems to me, not to anticipate. - Possibly a little more than six months after such preparation ~~as contemplated~~ may suffice for finishing the building, which will bring its completion into April 1836. If accomplish'd within that period the Machinery could be put up in all May. On the whole, it seems questionable if it would have any useful tendency to require in the proposals, that the edifice should be finish'd before the first of April 1836.

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Too rigorous a limit in regard to time would be a ground for the proposals to be graduated high: which little advantage would result from the building being finished much earlier than the time when the machinery is ready to be introduced - Care however being taken that the apartments to receive the machinery which can be relied on to be earliest ready, may be first finished.

In offering these suggestions, I have to regret the want of that local knowledge which Mr Gordon possesses. I doubt not, however that the Department is in possession of his opinions and views, in all respects which are material to the points immediately in question.

In anticipating the period to elapse before the New Orleans Branch can be in operation, I am aware that the public would be gratified with a very expeditious accomplishment of the object; and that the Department very much desires to comply with their wishes in this respect. I cannot however perceive, on a full consideration of the magnitude of the work to be performed, together with the impediments which climate and distance interpose, that its accomplishment, in the best manner, is attainable at an earlier period.

I am, Very Respectfully
Your Obed. Serv.
Sam. Moore
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of the Treas.

I have thought of postponing payments on account retaining one Fifth of the value of the materials provided & work executed, as in the

cure of the Machinery. The security which had ensued is one fourth of the amount of the Contract as embraced in the proposals.

I presume it would meet your approbation that proposals be published here in the papers likewise to publish from the Department though N. York, Boston & New Orleans only are mentioned.

April 4. 1838.

Director of the Mint

Decrease of Mint

in N. Orleans

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia April 4th 1835

Sir

In order to comply with the request of the Department under date of 7th March, I have given careful attention to obtain from sources to be relied on, the cost at which a system of Mint Machinery, corresponding in power arrangement and finish, with that now employed here, could be executed and set in operation at New Orleans.

Two of the most efficient and respected machinists of this city, who had executed important portions of our machinery, were invited to give estimates, each for the whole work. It was however early perceived, that no single establishment could be safely relied on to accomplish all that was required, within any allowable period of time, and that even these two would not engage for the whole within the contemplated limit. Two others, who had also executed part of our machinery, and who are entitled in like manner to our entire reliance, were applied to, and those four artists have made estimates for the several divisions into which the whole may be most conveniently distributed. The result is as follows.

The machinery in all respects equal to that employed here, to be delivered at the wharf in this city in shipping order, all parts being carefully packed which require

this for their security—

It is to be transported at the expense and risk of the Government, and delivered at New Orleans at a position convenient to the site of the Mint—

It is to be then put up by the contractors, under their responsibility for its performing its purpose well, and a competent artist is to remain with the machinery one month, to adjust & correct any irregularity or defect that may be discovered—

The Masonry of the boiler furnace, and foundation of the Engine, are to be constructed at the expense of the U. States, and the timbering of the floors on which the machinery is placed is to be furnished, and put in position, at the public charge, under the direction of the Contractors for the machinery. In other words these things are outside of the Contract—the amount of them, in value, can not, however, exceed four hundred dollars it is believed—

The whole combination including all that we call Mint machinery, amounts by the estimates handed in, to forty three thousand four hundred dollars, when in operation at New Orleans, exclusive of the charge of transportation thither from this place.

Besides this system of Machinery, there will be the assay furnaces, melting and annealing furnaces, and various implements connected therewith— the apparatus and appliances belonging to the cleaning drying and whitening of the planchets—various moulds, stands tables tools &c. pertaining to the melting apartment, as also the furniture

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and fixtures of a well supplied Blacksmith's shop, which ought to be in readiness before the setting up of the machinery in order to be available for that service. To the above must be added a turning lathes and other furniture and fixtures of a Whitesmith's shop, all which things will amount I am persuaded to six or seven thousand dollars, and will make the whole cost of what may be regarded as pertinent to the processes of a Mint, and the necessary appendages to those processes, amount, at New Orleans to about $50 000, which is the round estimate mentioned to Mr. Gordon. I am strongly impressed with the belief that the whole can not be accomplished in the best manner for a less sum.

On examining my correspondence of some years since, with Mr. Bolton near Birmingham, whose Mint machinery has acquired so great celebrity, from the application of Steam power to the operation of coining, I am satisfied that a combination of machinery equally complete and extensive, with that now in view, would cost the U. States still more at the same position.

In regard to certain Mint machinery constructed by Mr. Bolton for South America, and now lying partly in London and partly at Mr. Boltons, to which the attention of the Department has been invited some time since, the cost would be it is presumed considerably less, but we cannot so securely rely on its fitness for the edifice we are about to construct. The specification of what is now offered for sale, has been placed before me, but if it be, as I suppose, the same that was offered

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some years since, I cannot, on the whole, encourage the hope that it would not be found embarrassing to introduce it in the building contemplated, and eventually perhaps it would save but little in point of expenditure.

The great advantage of relying on the machinery which is offered to be constructed here, is the certainty of its success, without the delay to which combinations new to us would be liable. If it should be desired to coin by steam, however, that improvement can at another time be introduced with an additional expense of no great moment, and may judiciously be left for a first trial in this place, where we have so much trained skile in coining at our command.

My opinion on the whole inclines decidedly in favour of imitating for the present moment, the machinery now in use here. It can be relied on for its efficiency, and far more certainly as to the time of getting it into successful operation, than machinery introduced from abroad. Mr. Peale's return will give us much information as to foreign Mint machinery, and possibly suggest a better mode of applying steam power to coining, than any here to fore used, and very probably a mode easily applicable to such coining presses as we now propose to construct.

If however it should be deemed best to obtain the Bolton system of machinery, I would earnestly recommend that it be ordered at the regular price, directly from the establishment, to be made specifically for our Building, rather than incur the chance of misadventure or imperfect success in

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endeavouring to associate with our design, machinery perhaps in various ways, not conveniently adapted thereto.

The Machinists with whom I have conferred in regard to the machinery in question, are worthy of great respect and confidence. They will not I think diminish their proposals in any important degree. It is desirable that for a purpose of this moment, highly competent Artists should be allowed terms rather liberal than onerous. The arts are improved by this. Higher perfection in machinery is attained, and the various classes of artizans, who participate in the work, are proportionally benefitted.

Should the Department think proper to authorize the contracts contemplated in the above estimates, my attention will be promptly directed to completing them, and I can entertain no fear of a successful result, when the work shall be tested by its effects.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obed't Serv't

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

S. Dunton
Dunton

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

April 4 1835.

Director of the Mint.

Dr Machinery for Mint
New Orleans
Louisiana

No. 6 - 1837 - Dahlonega

McKo

Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. requesting the remarking of the dies of the half eagles of the old standard, and stating that you have not received any information from the Treasury Department in relation to the subject.

In reply I have to inform you that the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet decided upon the question whether the dies of the old standard half eagles shall be remarked or not. As soon as his decision is made known to me, I will communicate it to you.

In respect to the security required by you, I think that a bond with sufficient sureties will be sufficient. The amount of the bond will depend upon the number of dies which you may require to be remarked. I suppose that the number will not exceed 100 pairs. The bond may be for $10,000.

I have no objection to the publication of the order in the Pennsylvanian.

W.

are delivered in the ratio of 3/4 the estimated value of the remainder when the work is finished.

Mint of the United States
Philada April 10. 1835

Sir

I transmit herewith a copy of the Pennsylvanian of this date, containing the invitation for proposals to construct the Branch Mint Edifice at N. Orleans. It contains as will be observed Mr Strickland's specification in extenso. In the yesterday edition of the Pennsylvanian the publication contained a number of small mistakes which induced me to wait for their correction.

A copy has been sent to the Boston Morning Post, the New York Times, and N. Orleans Bee, with a few lines addressed to their Editors. A copy has likewise been sent to Mr Gordon, and one to Hon.d C. P. White, to whom I forwarded the copy of the plans & elevations returned to me from the Department. In a letter rec.d from Mr White this morning he mentions the rec.t of the plans in good order

and will cheerfully take charge of exhibiting them to all who may be about to offer Proposals. I have no wish for Boston, but presume that any person who would incline to take the contract, will not consider the necessity of a visit to N. York as a serious impediment.

Either tomorrow or on Monday I expect to have a further interview with the artists who have been consulted as to Machinery, in order to determine whether they will on full consideration adhere their proposals, retaining unimpaired their obligations in regard to the style and efficiency of the Machinery, as well as mode of completing it — After that interview I shall refer the subject for the final decision of the Department.

I am very respectfully

Your obed. Ser.

Wm. Wood

Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury

Sec. of the Treasury

MCKO

1835.

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PENNSYLVANIAN.

DAILY.

{DAILY PAPER $8 00 a year—THREE TIMES A WEEK $3 00—WEEKLY $2 00—Half-yea
No Subscription received for less than six months.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1835.

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N HOTEL,
URDEVANT,
ove Aren st.

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ACK,
Ninth and Cherry.

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D. SWORD,
STNUT STREET.

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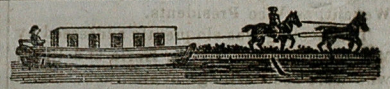
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PROPOSALS
For Publishing in Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
A WEEKLY PAPER,
ENTITLED THE
Delaware County Democrat,
AND
Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal,
Devoted to the interests of Agriculture and Manufactures: to Politics—General Literature—Useful and Entertaining Knowledge, and to a faithful Record of the passing events of the day.

By Caleb Peirce.

THE paper which has professed to be the organ of the Democratic party of this county, always slow and wavering in its advocacy of the leading measures of the party, has now assumed an attitude of open and embittered hostility, refusing to publish upon the most paltry pretext, the regular call for a democratic meeting, signed by all (save one) of the standing officers of the party; in short, sustaining by every means the high-handed attempt of a few unauthorized individuals at Harrisburg, to force a candidate for Governor upon the Democracy of the state.

To preserve, therefore, a healthy state of public opinion, to keep the channel of public information pure and unpolluted, to save ourselves from the evil consequences that must flow from a [illegible]



PHILADELPHIA & PITTSBURG
PIONEER LINE,
For the Accommodation of Passengers only.
Through in Three Days and a Half.
Rail-Road Cars & Canal Packets,
From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

BY this Line passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Pittsburgh on the afternoon of the fourth day, being only three nights on the way.

They will pass over the Columbia and Philadelphia and Alleghany Portage Rail Road, both by day light.

These boats are an improvement, of the best model now in use on the Erie Canal, and furnished in the most superior style. They are fitted up exclusively for the accommodation of PASSENGERS, and will carry no freight.

The proprietors of this Line have spared no expense in fitting it, so as to promote the speed and comfort of passengers.

The boats will be drawn by three splendid horses, and they will run short stages. Their captains are all experienced and accommodating.

The cars are an improvement upon the most approved models.

As this Line will afford travellers a full view of the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Improvements between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, they respectfully solicit public patronage.

An Omnibus will always be in readiness at each city, for the purpose of calling for and conveying Passengers to any

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining at the Penn Township Post Office, April 1, 1835.

Jno Ayres
Mr Andw Anderson
Mr Jos Andres

John Barley
Rev S C Brinkley 2
J M Bolton
Miss Eliz Badger
Miss Cath Burd
Mr Geo Boyers
Eliz Browers
Mrs Hannah Booth
Miss Lucy E Borrows
Cath A Baker
Mr Andw Brightley

John Carson
David Culins
Wm Cockburn
J Climer

Geo W Done
Ann McDaniel

A.
Rev Dr A Alexander
Jos Alexander
Peter Alexander

B.
Waldren Beach
Edmund Britton
F W Boyd
Achor Brown
John Brown
Hannah Blackwell
Geo Boyer 2
Dr Barnsley
Cath Bird
Lewis Bemeshley

C.
John H Coulter
Brook Canter
Peter Clark

D.
Cornelius McDurr
Cornelius Devit

E.

Fashionable HA
WHOLESALE &
No. 210 South Second Stree
Lombard.
Charles Onl



Begs leave to inform
and the public generally
his establishment from
210 south 2d street, op
where he offer for sale a large as
his own manufacture, which he w
able terms. Thankful for pas
and unremitted attent on to hi
ance of the patronage so liberall
tofore.
N. B.—An assortment of Caps
mar 18—16m

To Bui
I HAVE a Farm within four
delphia, which will be exch
dwelling-houses to the amount
and further information, apply
jan 29—eodtf

PAPER HA
THE subscriber respectfully ac
public in general, that he h
store, every assortment of the m
Paper Hangings and Borders for
ed in the best manner, and on the

JOURNEYMEN CAB

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

To Architects and Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by Martin Gordon, Esq. at New Orleans, until the 15th day of MAY next ensuing, for the construction of the following described building, viz:

The plan of the building consists of a centre 90 feet in front, with two wings, each 96 feet, making the whole dimensions 282 feet by 81 feet. The elevation consists of three stories resting on a sub-basement of 2 feet in height; the Basement 11 feet; the Principal Story 16 feet, and the third or attic story 14 feet in height. The whole to be covered with a slate roof.

FOUNDATIONS.—The foundations are to be laid on plank at the depth of 4 feet below the surface of the pavement; these plank are to be placed in a trench 6 feet in width, one layer in a longitudinal, and the other in a transverse direction closely fitted together and perfetcly level throughout. The foundation walls are to be of brick work, 3 feet 4 inches in breadth, laid in the middle of the planked bottom, which is to have at least 16 inches of an offset, both inside as well as outside of the walls.

SUB-BASEMENT.—The sub-basement, or water table course, is to be of granite at least one foot on the bed, and laid in lengths from 3 feet to 8 feet. This course of stone is to be washed back from the face at least 3 inches, which is the offset to the face of the wall of the basement story. This basement is to extend along the whole front and ends, where it is to be returned at the end of the wings and under the piazzas in the rear of the building.

BASEMENT.—The brick work of the basement story is to be carried up 3 feet in thickness to the springing line of the groined arches, which is to be at least 6 feet above the level of the water table or floor line of this story. The groin arches are to be composed of paving or hard bricks 9 inches in thickness; the rise 4 feet, and the spandrils to be filled up level with the top or crown of the arches The whole area of this story is to be filled up with good clean gravel or sand, and flagged over with flags at least 3 inches in thickness, which flags are to form the first floor of the building throughout; the flag stones to be composed of Granite or hard sand stone.—The basement is to be surmounted by a belting course of Granite 1 foot in height, and washed back at least 3 inches on the top; it is to be 1 foot in breadth on the bottom bed, and is to extend all round the building with a projection of two inches from the face of the wall of this story.

The windows are to be revealed frames, 3 ft. 8 by 6 feet in height, made of the best heart pine. The sash to be also of the best heart pine, three lights wide by four in height; glass, the best crown or Boston, in lights of 12 inches by 16 inches. The sills and heads of the windows to be of granite 4 feet in length for the sill, and 5 feet for the head; the sills to be at least 10 inches in width, and 5 inches in thickness, the whole finished with outside shutters. The windows of the basement story all round the building to be guarded by iron of at least one inch square placed in a vertical direction and 4 inches apart.

PRINCIPAL STORY.—The principal story walls to be 27 inches in thickness, and carried up ten feet to the springing line of the groin arches,—these arches to be 9 inches in thickness and to rise 4 feet; the spandrils to be filled up level with the crown of the arch, to receive a flag stone floor. The whole area of this story is to be flagged over, with the exception of the rooms, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9, as marked in the plan of the *principal story*. The rooms marked 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, are not to be arched, but they are to be floored over, and laid with boards 1¼ inch in thickness, and the joist are to be 4 inches by 12 inches in depth, laid 13 inches apart; they are to be of the best pine or cypress.

The windows of this story are to be made in revealed frames, 3 feet 8 inches by 8 feet in height, made of the best heart pine. The sash 3 lights in width, by 4 in height, in lights of 12 inches by 22 inches, of the best kind, as described in the basement story. The sills and heads of the windows to be of granite, as described above—the whole finished with inside shutters.

ATTIC STORY.—The attic story walls are to be 18 inches in thickness, and carried up to the square of the building, or 14 feet in height in number, 4 in front and 4 in the rear of the building at the inner angles of the piazzas: the comb of the roof to be covered with lead.

INTERIOR STAIRS.—There are to be three flights of interior stairways of stone, and two of wood. One in the hall or centre of the building, and one on the extreme ends of the wings; these are to be of stone. The centre flight of steps to be 5 feet in width, each step to be 7½ inches rise by 1 foot tread, those at the ends of the wings to be 4 feet in width, each step to be 7½ inches rise by 1 foot in the tread; each flight, from the basement to the attic story, is to be furnished with iron balusters at least 1 inch square, and a hand rail of mahogany 3 inches in diameter. The wooden flights are to be constructed from the basement story to the *rolling room*, and from the rolling room to the *drawing and cutting room* in the attic story, and from thence into the garret or roof of the centre building.

Over the central flight of stairs leading to the attic story, there is to be a sky light of 10 feet square, formed on the ridge of the roof to give light and ventilation to the halls of the principal and attic stories; this sky light to be formed of thick plate glass on each side of the ridge of the roof of the centre building.

PLASTERING.—The whole of the interior of the building is to be plastered with three coats of plain plaster, with plain cornices at the ceilings of the principal and attic stories; a centre piece or rosette is to be formed in the centre of the hall opposite the central stair way, for the purpose of hanging a lamp or chandelier in each of the stories. The ceiling of the piazzas of each story is to be plastered with three coats of plain plastering.

ROUGH-CASTING.—The whole of the exterior of the building is to be rough cast with good clean sand, washed and mixed with the best lime, well trowelled and jointed in courses corresponding with the courses of the pilasters and window heads; the color of the rough casting to correspond with that of the granite used in the building of the portico and pilasters.

PAINTING AND GLAZING. All the wood work of every description as well as the iron work, is to be painted with three coats of paint of the best white lead, and all the sash are to be glazed with the best glass; the front windows to be glazed with English crown glass, and those of the rear in the wings and under the piazzas, of best Boston glass; all the sash to be well bedded in putty and painted with three coats of white lead.

IRON RAILING.—The whole lot upon which the building is to be erected, is to be enclosed with a dwarf wall and iron railing. The dwarf wall is to be composed of granite 2 feet in height by 14 inches in thickness, which is to support an iron rail let into the stone of 5 feet in height. This rail is to be of wrought iron, round, and 1 inch in diameter by 5 feet in height, with a plain spear head above the *top rail*, which is to be 3 inches in breadth by ¾ of an inch in thickness. There are to be two gateways formed of wrought iron, 8 feet in width, on the ends of the building opposite to the passage through the basement story; these gates are to have stone sills of the breadth or thickness of the dwarf wall, and are to be laid flush with the top of the pavement of the street. This railing is to be painted with three coats of paint.

All the scaffolding and hoisting machinery is to be found by the contractor, and no charge whatever is to be made for jobbing in the final completion of the work in every particular, according to the plans and elevations of the building.

The whole of the workmanship is to be done in the most substantial manner, and of the best materials, and in accordance with the designs and delineations referred to below—and to be completed within a period not exceeding 12 months from the time of the acceptance of the proposals being communicated to the party, whose offer shall have been preferred. Every person making proposals will specify the time within which he will contract to execute the work.

Bonds with sureties satisfactory to the commissioner will be required for the fulfilment of the contract in all particulars.

Payments will be made by the commissioner on behalf of the United States, on account of materials delivered and work executed, in the proportion of three-fourths of the estimated value thereof. The balance to be paid when the work shall have been completed.

The requisite designs and elevations of the building, with a delineation of the

F. A. SERVER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 30 Bank Street, Philadelphia.

WHERE is constantly for sale, Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Papers, of every description, on the most accommodating terms. Also, every article in the paper-making line.

N. B.—The highest market price, in Cash, paid for Rags. 4000 reams Crown Wrapping for sale as above.
mar 31—d1m

A CARD.



The steamboat Wilmington, Captain Henry Read, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave Arch street wharf daily, at 2 o'clock, for Wilmington. mar 31—dtf

PADDINGS, OZNABURGS, &c.

1000 Pieces Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Canvas Paddings, double and single warp;
10 bales Burlaps;
10 do 40 inch Hessians;
5 do Twilled Sacking;
20 do 3-4 Diapers, Huckabacks, &c.
For sale by JOSEPH R. EVANS,
apr 3—d10t 31 south wharves.

To Let,



A convenient three-story brick house, at the corner of 10th and Milton streets, above Carpenter street, Moyamensing. Inquire of
JOHN PASCAL,
apr 3—d1w New Lebanon.

For Rent,

A TAVERN, an excellent business stand, in the village of Leiperville, on the great Southern Post Road, 13 miles from Philadelphia. The house is large and commodious, with stables, sheds, and other out-buildings, convenient thereto, and the whole well calculated for profitable business. It is situated in a healthy district of country, surrounded by highly cultivated farms, and in a populous neighborhood.

The subscriber also offers for rent, in the same village, a spacious STORE, attached to a convenient Dwelling-House—objects well worthy the attention of men of business. They will be rented separately, or together. If desired, a Farm can be rented adjoining.

For further information apply to
George G. Leiper,
Leiperville—or
Thomas Leiper & Sons,
apr 3—dcf 274 Market street, Philad'a.

MOTHER OF PEARL SHELLS.

50 Cases and 100 baskets Manilla Pearl Shells, for sale by JOSEPH R. EVANS,
ap 4—d6t No. 31 South Wharves.

SMILAX SARSAPARILLA,
The greatest Purifier of the Blood yet discovered.

GEORGE'S
CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Chronic, Cutaneous Diseases,
Scaly Eruptions,
Pimples or Pustules on the face,
Tetter,
Chronic Rheumatism,
Pains in the Bones, by free use of Mercury,
Mercurial and Syphiloid Affections,
Boils, by an impure habit of body,
And all disorders arising from a contaminated state of the blood, the injudicious use of mercury, &c. &c.

FROM the success that has heretofore attended this convenient and active Syrup, it is with the fullest confidence offered to the Medical Faculty and suffering community, as the most powerful curative agent in the above named diseases, and for the purification of the blood and eradication of such complaints as arise from the blood being in a vitiated state.

This very concentrated Syrup is prepared with the greatest pharmaceutical care and accuracy, and contains the active principle of Sarsaparilla in the most concentrated degree, combined with other vegetable substances of known efficacy.

The great desideratum with physicians in being able to exhibit a large quantity of Sarsaparilla in a small dose, has been obtained in this preparation—they, being fully convinced of its merits, confidently administer it in the course of their practice.

Prepared and sold by
D. H. GEORGE,
Apothecary and Chemist,
S. W. corner of Fourth and Race streets, Philada.
ALSO, BY
R. JORDAN & CO. corner 3d and Arch, and N. W. corner 3d and Walnut sts.
J. REAKIRT, corner 3d and Callowhill sts.
apr 6—ifd3m

NORTHERN LIBERTY
MONEY OFFICE,
N. W. corner of Fifth and Noble streets,
☞ Private entrance on Noble st. apr 2—dtf

Segars.

200,000 Ugue's, Cabana's, & Woodville's superior Havana Segars, in bale and quarter boxes, for sale by JOSEPH R.
mar 27—d6teod8t

FOUNDATIONS.—The foundation walls are to be laid on plank at the depth of 4 feet below the surface of the pavement; these plank are to be placed in a trench 6 feet in width, one layer in a longitudinal, and the other in a transverse direction closely fitted together and perfectly level throughout. The foundation walls are to be of brick work, 3 feet 4 inches in breadth, laid in the middle of the planked bottom, which is to have at least 16 inches of an offset, both inside as well as outside of the walls.

SUB-BASEMENT.—The sub-basement, or water table course, is to be of granite at least one foot on the bed, and laid in lengths from 3 feet to 8 feet. This course of stone is to be washed back from the face at least 3 inches, which is the offset to the face of the wall of the basement story. This basement is to extend along the whole front and ends, where it is to be returned at the end of the wings and under the piazzas in the rear of the building.

BASEMENT.—The brick work of the basement story is to be carried up 3 feet in thickness to the springing line of the groined arches, which is to be at least 6 feet above the level of the water table or floor line of this story. The groin arches are to be composed of paving or hard bricks 9 inches in thickness; the rise 4 feet, and the spandrils to be filled up level with the top or crown of the arches The whole area of this story is to be filled up with good clean gravel or sand, and flagged over with flags at least 3 inches in thickness, which flags are to form the first floor of the building throughout; the flag stones to be composed of Granite or hard sand stone.—The basement is to be surmounted by a belting course of Granite 1 foot in height, and washed back at least 3 inches on the top; it is to be 1 foot in breadth on the bottom bed, and is to extend all round the building with a projection of two inches from the face of the wall of this story.

The windows are to be revealed frames, 3 ft. 8 by 6 feet in height, made of the best heart pine. The sash to be also of the best heart pine, three lights wide by four in height; glass, the best crown or Boston, in lights of 12 inches by 16 inches. The sills and heads of the windows to be of granite 4 feet in length for the sill, and 5 feet for the head; the sills to be at least 10 inches in width, and 5 inches in thickness, the whole finished with outside shutters. The windows of the basement story all round the building to be guarded by iron of at least one inch square placed in a vertical direction and 4 inches apart.

PRINCIPAL STORY.—The principal story walls to be 27 inches in thickness, and carried up ten feet to the springing line of the groin arches,—these arches to be 9 inches in thickness and to rise 4 feet; the spandrils to be filled up level with the crown of the arch, to receive a flag stone floor. The whole area of this story is to be flagged over, with the exception of the rooms, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9, as marked in the plan of the *principal story*. The rooms marked 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, are not to be arched, but they are to be floored over, and laid with boards 1¼ inch in thickness, and the joist are to be 4 inches by 12 inches in depth, laid 13 inches apart; they are to be of the best pine or cypress.

The windows of this story are to be made in revealed frames, 3 feet 8 inches by 8 feet in height, made of the best heart pine. The sash 3 lights in width, by 4 in height, in lights of 12 inches by 22 inches, of the best kind, as described in the basement story. The sills and heads of the windows to be of granite, as described above—the whole finished with inside shutters.

ATTIC STORY.—The attic story walls are to be 18 inches in thickness, and carried up to the square of the building, or 14 feet in height to the ceiling. This story is not to be arched, but roofed with good red cypress or white pine girders and rafters. The rafters to be at least 4 inches by 12 inches at the heel, and 9 inches at the head. The girders and joist 4 inches by 14 inches, to project across the piazzas, and to rest upon a string piece to be laid on the cast iron columns of the piazzas. The roof is to be sheathed with good pine boards 1 inch in thickness, well nailed into the rafters, which are not to be placed at a greater distance apart than 2 feet. There is to be a wooden cornice all round, to project 16 inches from the face of the wall, the top of which is to be covered with lead turned over the gutter pole and continued at least 18 inches under the slate of the roof.

The windows of this story are to be revealed in the frames, 3 feet 8 inches in width by 5 feet 6 in. in height, made of the best heart pine—sash 3 lights in width by 4 in height, in lights of 12 by 14 inches of the best Boston glass; the heads [illegible] of granite as heretofore described

the attic story, and from [illegible]
or roof of the centre building.

Over the central flight of stairs leading to the attic story, there is to be a sky light of 10 feet square, formed on the ridge of the roof to give light and ventilation to the halls of the principal and attic stories; this sky light to be formed of thick plate glass on each side of the ridge of the roof of the centre building.

PLASTERING.—The whole of the interior of the building is to be plastered with three coats of plain plaster, with plain cornices at the ceilings of the principal and attic stories; a centre piece or rosette is to be formed in the centre of the hall opposite the central stair way, for the purpose of hanging a lamp or chandelier in each of the stories. The ceiling of the piazzas of each story is to be plastered with three coats of plain plastering.

ROUGH-CASTING.—The whole of the exterior of the building is to be rough cast with good clean sand, washed and mixed with the best lime, well trowelled and jointed in courses corresponding with the courses of the pilasters and window heads; the color of the rough casting to correspond with that of the granite used in the building of the portico and pilasters.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.—All the wood work of every description as well as the iron work, is to be painted with three coats of paint of the best white lead, and all the sash are to be glazed with the best glass; the front windows to be glazed with English crown glass, and those of the rear in the wings and under the piazzas, of best Boston glass; all the sash to be well bedded in putty and painted with three coats of white lead.

IRON RAILING.—The whole lot upon which the building is to be erected, is to be enclosed with a dwarf wall and iron railing. The dwarf wall is to be composed of granite 2 feet in height by 14 inches in thickness, which is to support an iron rail let into the stone of 5 feet in height. This rail is to be of wrought iron, round, and 1 inch in diameter by 5 feet in height, with a plain spear head above the *top rail*, which is to be 3 inches in breadth by ¾ of an inch in thickness. There are to be two gateways formed of wrought iron, 8 feet in width, on the ends of the building opposite to the passage through the basement story; these gates are to have stone sills of the breadth or thickness of the dwarf wall, and are to be laid flush with the top of the pavement of the street. This railing is to be painted with three coats of paint.

All the scaffolding and hoisting machinery is to be found by the contractor, and no charge whatever is to be made for jobbing in the final completion of the work in every particular, according to the plans and elevations of the building.

The whole of the workmanship is to be done in the most substantial manner, and of the best materials, and in accordance with the designs and delineations referred to below—and to be completed within a period not exceeding 12 months from the time of the acceptance of the proposals being communicated to the party, whose offer shall have been preferred. Every person making proposals will specify the time within which he will contract to execute the work.

Bonds with sureties satisfactory to the commissioner will be required for the fulfilment of the contract in all particulars.

Payments will be made by the commissioner on behalf of the United States, on account of materials delivered and work executed, in the proportion of three-fourths of the estimated value thereof. The balance to be paid when the work shall have been completed.

The requisite designs and elevations of the building, with a delineation of the several stories, may be seen at the Mint in *Philadelphia*; at *N. York*, in the hands of the Hon. C. P. White, and at New Orleans in the hands of the commissioner. The several apartments in each story are numerically designated for the ease of reference. To these designations the various numbers above specified have respect.

The proposals are to be sealed and directed to Martin Gordon, Esq. Commissioner of the Branch Mint, New Orleans.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAML. MOORE,
Director M. U

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, April 8, 1835.
april 9—eod7t.

City Commissioners' Office.

SASSAFRAS STREET LANDING, ON SCHUYLKILL.

THE above eligible [illegible] of years from the first of May ensuing. Sealed proposal for a term not exceeding [illegible] will be received at this office.

By order of the Committee of [illegible]
Schuylkill Wharves.
apr 10—eod1f

Cast Iron

3-4 Diapers, Huckabacks, &c.
do Twilled Sacking;
do do
For sale by
apr 3—d1w

JOSEPH R. EVANS,
31 south wharves.

To Let,

A convenient three story brick house at the corner of 10th and Milton streets, above Carpenter street, Moyamensing. Inquire of

JOHN PASCAL,
New Lebanon.

apr 3—d1w

For Rent,

A TAVERN, an excellent business stand, in the village of Leiperville, on the great Southern Post Road, miles from Philadelphia. The house is large and commodious, with stables, sheds, and other out-buildings, convenient thereto, and the whole well calculated for profitable business. It is situated in a healthy district of country surrounded by highly cultivated farms, and in a populous neighborhood.

The subscriber also offers for rent, in the same village, a spacious STORE, attached to a convenient Dwelling House—objects well worthy the attention of men of business. They will be rented separately, or together. If desired, a Farm can be rented adjoining.

For further information apply to

George G. Leiper,
Leiperville—or
Thomas Leiper & Sons,
274 Market street, Philad'a.

apr 3—dtf

MOTHER OF PEARL SHELLS.

50 Cases and 100 baskets Manilla Pearl Shells, for sale by

JOSEPH R. EVANS.
No. 31 South Wharves.

ap 4—d6t

SMILAX SARSAPARILLA,
The greatest Purifier of the Blood yet discovered.

GEORGE'S
CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Chronic, Cutaneous Diseases,
Scaly Eruptions,
Pimples or Pustules on the face,
Tetter,
Chronic Rheumatism,
Pains in the Bones, by free use of Mercury,
Mercurial and Syphiloid Affections,
Boils, by an impure habit of body,

And all disorders arising from a contaminated state of the blood, the injudicious use of mercury, &c. &c.

FROM the success that has heretofore attended this convenient and active Syrup, it is with the fullest confidence offered to the Medical Faculty and suffering community, as the most powerful curative agent in the above named diseases, and for the purification of the blood and eradication of such complaints as arise from the blood being in a vitiated state.

This very concentrated Syrup is prepared with the greatest pharmaceutical care and accuracy, and contains the active principle of Sarsaparilla in the most concentrated degree, combined with other vegetable substances of known efficacy.

The great desideratum with physicians in being able to exhibit a large quantity of Sarsaparilla in a small dose, has been obtained in this preparation—they, being fully convinced of its merits, confidently administer it in the course of their practice.

Prepared and sold by
D. H. GEORGE,
Apothecary and Chemist,
S. W. corner of Fourth and Race streets, Philada.

ALSO, BY

R. JORDAN & CO. corner 3d and Arch, and N. W. corner 3d and Walnut sts.

J. REAKIRT, corner 3d and Callowhill sts.

apr 6—ifd3m

NORTHERN LIBERTY
MONEY OFFICE,
N. W. corner of Fifth and Noble streets.

☞ Private entrance on Noble st.

apr 2—dtf

Segars.

200,000 Ugue's, Cabana's, & Woodville's superior Havana Segars, in half and quarter boxes, or sale by JOSEPH R. EVANS,

mar 27—d6teod6t
31 south wharves.

Engish Pig Iron.

50 TONS No. 1 soft Pig Iron, suitable for small castings, for sale by JOSEPH R. EVANS.

mar 30—d6teod6t
31 south wharves.

Positive sale, to close a concern.

Last Street Property, No. 8.

On Wednesday evening, 15th inst. at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Laurel street, near Spruce street, in the city of Philadelphia, being 26 feet in front, and running in depth 80 feet, more or less.

On the above lot is erected a substantial well built three-story brick house, No. 8, built in modern style, paper story. communicating, marble mantels in the parlor and steps. The front door has handsome railing and mat of the lot. There is also a two-story brick shop in the

Terms at sale.

T. W. L. FREEMAN,
Auctioneer.

apr 9—d3t

New Book Store,
NO. 223 CHESNUT STREET,

WHERE are offered for sale, a variety of Miscellaneous Books, purchased by auction at the late Trade Sale, and which will be sold for 33 per cent. less than the regular price.

mar 27—2aw1m

Wanted.

A Cook, Waiter, and Chambermaid, to whom liberal wages will be given. Inquire at No. 297 Chesnut st.

apr 7—dtf

Meeting [illegible]

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

and sills to be of

in the lower stories.

The floor of this story to be laid with flag stones, with the exception of Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 41 and 42, which are to be laid with the best inch and quarter heart pine flooring boards, tongued and grooved together.

The floors of all the piazzas and halls of each of the stories are to be laid of the best heart pine flooring boards.

DOORWAYS & DOORS.—The doorways from the passages and halls, are to be 4 feet in width with the various room height; they are to be plain by 7 feet 6 inches, two inch beed plain to receive *jamb cased*, with and to form an architrave surrounding the plastering way. The doors are to be 3 inches thick, panelled with ...les of 6 inches and 10 inches in breadth; they are to be furnished with ... best American mortised locksand rail bolts.

The doors of all the vaults and fire proof closets are to be *double* and *let into* a stone sill and head well clamped into the walls; their dimensions to be 2 feet 8 inches in width by 6 feet 6 inches in height; plain pannelled in wrought iron, three quarters of an inch in thickness.

COLUMNS OF THE PIAZZAS.—The columns of the piazzas for each story are to be of cast iron 10 inches in diameter with a cap and base; their height, of course, must correspond with the elevation of each floor from story to story.

COINS OR PILASTERS.—Each angle of the building is to contain a pilaster of granite, 2 feet 9 inches on each face, extending from the *belting course* to the under side of the architrave of the building, which is 24 feet above this course. The pilasters are to have plain moulded capitals of 18 inches in depth, and the body of the pilaster is to project 3 inches from the face of the building when rough cast. These pilasters are to be laid in courses of 12 or 20 inches in height, and at least 1 foot on the bed, breaking joint alternately in the centre of each face.

FRONT PORTICO & STEPS.—There are to be 4 columns of 3 feet in diameter in front of the centre building; these are to be flanked by *Antæ* or pilasters of 2 feet 9 inches square, showing a single faced pilaster toward the columns. These columns are to be made of brick, and rough cast, having stone bases and capitals of the Ionic order. The whole depth of the portico from the line of the street is to be 10 feet, containing behind the cheek blocks upon which the columns and *Antæ* rest, a flight of granite steps, leading from the pavement to the floor of the principal story. These steps to be 6 feet *each in length in the clear*, having a bearing upon the wall of the basement, and upon the cheek block of at least 9 inches. They are to be 7½ inches rise and a foot on the tread, leading to a platform which is to be upon a level with the floor of the principal story, and as wide as the main entry, which is 12 feet. The architrave is to be of granite, 2 feet 2 inches in height by 2 feet 9 inches in width, extending across the whole front of the portico, breaking joint over the centre of each column; the frieze to be constructed with brick work, and the cornice of wood. The portico to be covered on a level with the cornice, with a flat roof of lead or zinc.

ROOF, GUTTERS & CONDUCTORS.—The roof is to be covered with the best *milled Welsh slate*, laid in courses of at least 14 inches. The eave and valley gutters to be of lead 2 feet 10 inches in width; the eve pipes of lead, the conductors of 5 inch cast iron pipes, of which there are to be 8

Proposals.

...s will be received until Saturday, 25th of April, by the committee on distribution of the Fairmount Gas Works, for the following Cast Iron Pipes, at the times specified. The offers to be endorsed Proposals for Pipes.

100 pipes 10 inches diam. in the clear—10 branches and circular pipes.—To be delivered on the Schuylkill, near the works, on or before the 1st of June next.

50 pipes 10 inches diam. in the clear.—To be delivered on the Schuylkill, in all the month of June next.

400 pipes 10 inches diam. in the clear—150 do. 6 do. do —30 branches, &c.—To be delivered on the Delaware, in all the month of July next.

250 pipes 4 inches diam. in the clear—500 do. 3 do. do. —460 2 do. do. 80 branches, &c.—To be delivered on the Delaware, in all the month of August next.

715 pipes 4 inches diam. in the clear—800 do. 3 do. do. To be delivered on the Delaware, in all the month of Sept. next.

The branches condensing boxes, &c. required to accompany each delivery, will be designated at the time of contract.

No pipes will be received unless they are of standard weight, as follows:

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
10 inch pipe, 9 feet long,	5	0	0
6 inch do. 9 do.	2	3	0
4 inch do. 9 do.	1	2	14
3 inch do. 9 do.	1	1	0
2 inch do. 6 do.		1	24

The whole of the said iron pipes and castings must be executed in a perfect and workmanlike manner. They must be of a strong tough iron, which will not crack in handling, and of a quality fit for drilling or dressing, satisfactory to the engineer.

All the pipes and other castings shall have joints of depth and size, according to the directions given to the contractor, and shall be cast free from overlaps or projecting seams, where the patterns part. The moulds shall in all cases be dusted with charcoal and meal, so as to clear from sand the internal and external parts of the castings, where they interlap with each other, or are joined to together. All patterns are to be found by the contractor, and their forms subject to approval by the engineer.

The pipes and branches shall be proved at the furnace by a force pump, to be equal to a pressure of 250 feet head of water, subject to the inspection of the agent or agents of the committee: all the cost of making such proof to be at the expense of the contractor.

The proposals must state the price per foot, running measure, for the pipes: The price per ton for other castings, and the quantity or proportion of the whole that can be delivered within the specified time. Payments will be made within ten days from the delivery of any parcel, and any parcel delivered previous to that time, will be paid for on delivery, but the committee reserve the option to deduct 10 per cent. for any deficiency in delivery at the stipulated time, or to purchase pipes elsewhere, charging the excess of cost over and above the contract price to the contractor.

Offers may be made for the delivery of such other castings as may be wanted in the construction of the works, stating the time at which they can be delivered, after the patterns shall have been placed in the hands of the contractor's agent, who shall be responsible for the safe return of such patterns with the castings.

Offers may also be extended to include

370 pipes 6 inches diam. in the clear, with branches, &c.
450 do. 3 do. do. do. do.

To be delivered in the month of October, if required.

Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of all contracts.

S. V. MERRICK, Engineer.

Philada. April 7, 1835. apr 10—dt25

Situation Wanted,

FOR an active intelligent Lad, in a Store.—A small compensation is wanted for his services. Address F at this office. mar 12—dtf

County of Philadelphia... Act of Assembly passed the 10th day o... are requested to meet at the County Comm... on Monday, the 20th of April, 1835, at 10 o... fix the rate per centum of County Tax fo... and for other purposes. DAVID PAU... WM. RUFF... DANIEL SM...

apr 8—dt20 County C...

TO THE LOVERS OF G...

BEEF.



The subscriber informs his friends and t... neral, that he has p... VERY FINE CATTL... raised and fed by Caleb ... ter County, Pennsylvania, and may be see... George Dull, sign of the Swan, in Secon... street, until Wednesday evening. They w... ed at the Slaughter-House of Christian ... Front, one door above Otter street, on ... next. They will be exposed for sale on Sa... at Stalls No. 26 and 28 Northern Liberty ...

Christian F...

☞The above BEEF will be sold for ... price.

DROWNED.

WAS drowned in the Delaware, on ... opposite Callowhill street, whar... MICHAEL McGRATH, aged 18 years. ... coat, dark vest, mixed satinet pantaloo... black stock, monroe boots; had a Silver W... et. Any account of him, left with his si... between Market and Chesnut, will be gra...

apr 8—d3t

SOUPS.

THE following fine Soups are served ... ADELPHI—

Mullaga Tawney Soup,
Vegetable Soup.

N. B.—200 SNIPE received last even... served up in the best style.

Sheathing Copp...

50 CASES London Sheathing Cop... quality, from 16 to 32 oz.
30 casks 1⅛ and 1 inch Composition N...
2 do. 5 and 6 inch do. S...
For sale by JOSEPH ...

mar 27—d6teod8t 31

Land Wante...

IN WAYNE COUNTY, for barter.—A... office.

NOTICE.

THE Auditor appointed by the Orphan... County of Philadelphia, to audit, ... the account of Edmund Wilcox, acting ... last will and testament of William H. To... proceed with the duties of his appointm... No. 80 Walnut street, on Thursday, Apri... o'clock, P. M. mar...

To Rent,

A first-rate Stand for Bus...

Connected with the Canals and R...

Located at the corner of the Ridge Road ... Rail Road.

THIS establishment is most eligibly ... kinds of business connected with the ... one track of the Willow street rail road r... mises, and is thus connected with the popu... Penn Township and the Northern Liberties ... city. It is also well calculated for the sale ... goods, especially for the sale of flour, and ... produce. The Ridge Road, upon which ... travelled more than any other leading to t...

Until he Store is rented, the subscribe... and forward Goods, and sell on commission.

april 9—dtf HARRIS ...



VESSELS WANTE...

FOR New York, Boston, Salem, Provide... fricksburg, (Va.) Apply at the Office o... Coal Company, 117 south Third street, opp... ion-House Hotel—or to JOHN C. MARLL... d below Walnut street, Schuylkill.

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, April 16th 1835.

Sir,

The indisposition of one of the Machinists whose proposals for the execution of Mint Machinery was the subject of my communication of the 4th has prevented an interview with him, and thus retarded my final reference of this subject to the Department, agreeably to my intimation of the 10th. Considering farther delay inexpedient, and having, without the desired interview, been well assured in regard to his views from other sources, I have now the honour to submit the question of the acceptance of the proposals before mentioned.

On careful inquiry I am persuaded that the proposals offered for the four divisions of Machinery stated in my letter of the 4th, to cost when in actual operation at New Orleans $43,400, will not be reduced in a proportion entitled to the regard of the Government in a concern of this moment. I do not think, specifically, that the gross amount could be reduced to $40,000. It is to be apprehended, moreover, that any smaller reduction, even if acquiesced in, might have an infelicitous effect on the spirit with which those artists would enter on and pursue the execution of their contracts. My opinion is, that no reduction should be urged or suggested, farther than has already been done.

It is proper to observe, that the extra charge of

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putting the machinery in action at New Orleans, is estimated by the proposers at not less than $6000; and this sum they would deduct from the price proposed if the machinery were allowed to be delivered here without the expense to be incurred at that point.

A strict comparison of the expense to be incurred in obtaining the requisite machinery from England, with the amount of the contracts offered here, cannot be made without an actual correspondence with competent Artists there. I have on a former occasion given it as my impression founded on a correspondence with Mr. Boulton a few years since, that a system of Machinery, equal in efficiency to that proposed for New Orleans, would cost rather more when in operation, if procured from England, than is contemplated to be given here. My opinion on this point remains unchanged, and is even farther confirmed since it was first expressed. As to the efficiency of the Machinery to be procured here, and the certainty of its performing well its destined purpose, I entertain not the least apprehension of failure or disappointment.

In regard to the time required to effect the execution of an order for the requisite machinery in England, and to have it put in operation at New Orleans, it appears to me very clear that it must be extended considerably beyond the limit which has been kept in view here.

In your communication of the 6th. the procuring of the Machinery here is approved "provided it can be as well executed, and upon as reasonable terms, and at as early a period as if obtained from Europe." I can only offer, without the delay of an actual correspondence, a carefully considered opinion touching all these aspects of the case, which is, that the proposals made here for the machinery in question, should be accepted, as presenting the best assurance

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of a result satisfactory to the public in reference thereto.

If the Department shall be satisfied on this view of the subject, to commit this concern to my discretion, I shall feel justified to close the contracts without unnecessary delay, in order to expedite the accomplishment of the work. You will have the goodness in this case to inform me, whether payment is to be made through the hands of Mr. Gordon, or whether some one here will be authorized to superintend the expenditures accruing at this point.

In my letter of the 4th it was stated that in addition to the system of machinery now referred to, estimated at $43,400 a great variety of additional apparatus, implements, fixtures &c will be required, which would extend the expenditure to about $50,000, exclusive of the Edifice committed to the charge of Mr. Gordon. These miscellaneous items will not require instant attention. It is probable they can all be embraced, including the freight and insurance of the machinery to New Orleans, within the balance of $6,600 – so that $50,000 may be relied on as the extreme expenditure beyond the cost of the building.

I am very respectfully
your obed't Serv't

Wm. M. Gwin

Director.

Hon: Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States
Philada. May 2d. 1835

Sir

I forward herewith my monthly return in regard to the payment of Mint benefits at the legal deduction, for the Month of April.

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.
Jas. Woodd
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of the Treas.

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Dr The United States, in account curt with the Direct
Mint Certificates at the legal deduction of half per cent. within th
for said purpose by the Treasury Department.

1835					
April 3?	To	This sum in payment of Mint Certificate for gold	No- 508	$ 622	49
" 15		This sum in payment of Mint Certificate for gold	" 568	207.	56
" 16		This sum in payment of Mint Certificate for gold	" 566	793.	96
		Balance in New Amount viz.			
		In Girard Bank	$ 13,864.92		
		In Wyomissing do	10,000 —		
				23,864.	92
				$25,488.	93.

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the Director of the Mint for disbursements in the prompt payment of
the month of March 1835, out of a fund of $30,000 assigned

1835		
March 31.	By balance from old account	
	rendered to this date . .	$25,488.93
		$25,488.93

Mint of the United States
Philada April 30. 1835

R. M. Moore
Director

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Mint of the United States
Philada May 6. 1835

Sir

Your letter of the 4th. was rec? this morning, enclosing a Mexican dollar forwarded from the Marshal of Ohio; at the same time was rec? another specimen in a little thinlty from him. They have been carefully assayed and proved to be true coins - that rec? from the Department fully equal to one dollar in value, & that thinlty forwarded is of the intrinsic value of 100 cents 2 mills.

Those coins are neatly executed, and the alloy consists of very impure silver, and from the external appearance as also the fracture when broken, excite suspicion. On one or two former occasions, coins of this class have been forwarded as specimens, which were found true. The case of persons thus implicated is extremely hard, though the vigilant officer may, as I doubt not is the fact in the present instance, be entitled to much praise. I write to the Marshal this morning. The remaining remnants are herewith forwarded.

I am very respectfully
Your obed? Ser!
Ellis Wood

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasury

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, May 12. 1835.

Sir

Your letter of the 6th. referring to a former communication on the subject of more extended issues from the Mint of the smaller denominations of our coin, has been carefully considered.

The whole of our gold deposits may be coined into Quarter Eagles with no other inconvenience than some retardation of the deliveries, provided the depositors are satisfied to receive payment wholly in that denomination; which, for a limited time, it is probable may be the case. As the deposits of gold are not, during the current period, very copious, it may perhaps be on the whole best to suspend entirely the issue of Half Eagles: which, with the approbation of the Department, I will direct to be done until a different decision shall be found expedient.

In regard to Silver coins less than Half Dollars the question is embarassed by some difficulty. The great mass of the Silver now delivered at the Mint, though of a finer standard than that of the United States, is not ductile enough for small coins. To render it so, requires an expense which the depositor would be unwilling to incur, together with a sensible increase of wastage. This last is sustained by the public, according to existing provisions.

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The Spanish dollar of former years was suitable for the fabrication of small coins; but the Mexican dollars, and the Spanish American dollars in general, which constitute the chief material of our coinage are not so; though they usually admit of being coined into half dollars, without special preparation.

Under these circumstances the practice has prevailed of employing all Plata Pina, and most of the silver coming in bars or pigs, in making small coins, for which these descriptions of silver are suitable without any ~~refining~~ toughening process, and to employ the less ductile for larger coins. These sources of supply however, have not been sufficient for the recent increased demand for the lower denominations, and I have therefore earnestly recommended to those Banks in New York which since the most anxiety on this subject, to deposite with us the five franc pieces, with an engagement to make such into small coins. The Bank of America, in a late deposite, April 2nd, following to some extent this suggestion, sent, out of $100,000, about one fourth in five-franc pieces and the rest in Mexican and Peruvian dollars; the last of which, at least, they had supposed would answer the intended purpose without any expense in preparation. This, however is not found to be so — even for quarter dollars the metal, it appears, is too refractory — We must therefore restrict the proportion of small coins, or incur some loss in rendering the silver more ductile.

To an application made very recently from the Manhattan Bank, to know how soon $100,000 could be furnished in quarters chiefly, and the remainder in dimes and half dimes, I replied on the 5th instant, offering the same suggestion, and stating that if the deposite were made in five franc pieces,

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we would furnish the coins in about 60 days, and in ninety, if the metal required to be refined. I am not yet informed of their decision.

Under present circumstances, however, it seems to be proper to disregard the increase of wastage, and the expense to be incurred in rendering the metal in question ductile, in those cases where the deposit is required to be paid in small coins. If you shall be pleased to authorize this, I would recommend that it take effect from the end of this month — this will afford time for some preparation, and will relieve us from a large deposit of the Bank of the United States, consisting of Mexican dollars. In the progress of the proposed measure I will apprize the Department if any inconvenience shall result which will render an earlier remission of the regulation expedient.

In regard to the tendency of small coins to leave the United States, I am persuaded that the fact exists to a very sensible extent. Their direction is, I understand, chiefly to Canada, but they go also, it appears, to the Spanish Main. They are expensive coins, and are likely to be imported into places where their character is familiar, and relied on.

Their tendency to enter Canada is much confirmed, I doubt not, by the effect of a British Order in Council, of 1825 to which I slightly drew your attention in conversation last winter, and which I first found in your copy of Kelly, a later edition, by some years, than I had before seen. It appears to me to make Silver a legal tender without restriction, at the same rate as it is made a tender to the limited amount of 40 shillings in England — that is, about six per cent. above what may be called its intrinsic value. It is altogether probable that for the purpose of change

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our dime would pass under this regulation as an English sixpence, which may be stated at 11½ cents. The only correction of this tendency, it would seem is to be found in reducing the weight of our coins of denominations below the half dollar, as alluded to in my report on Branch Mints — If reduced, I would recommend the proportion proposed by the Honble C. P. White in his reports, viz: 100 grains for the quarter dollar, dimes and half-dimes in proportion. This, of course, can only be done by Congress. I still however incline to the wish to avoid this irregularity if on experiment of the Branch Mint system, it be found that the Country can be well supplied with the coins in question, subject to this tendency to go abroad.

I am, very Respectfully

Your obed^t Servt

Wm Moore

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

May 14 1837
Wm Moore
Mint

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, June 1. 1835.

Sir,

The parcel containing remnants of coins taken from the ruins of the Treasury Department was duly received with your letter enclosed therewith of the 11th ult.- and, together with the assay pieces of the various foreign coins transmitted last winter for examination, will be melted and assayed, and the amount thereof passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, of which I will advise you.

The Assayer has this day handed me the result of his Assay of the Turkish gold coin enclosed in your letter above referred to. I have not been able to determine its denomination, as none of the delineations in the Works on Coins which are in possession of the Mint, correspond with this. It was found to weigh one penny weight four grains, and to be of the fineness of 20 carats 3 7/8 car. grains - value 105 4/10 cents.

I have to apologize for the delay in attending to your request in regard to this coin. The letter

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being enclosed in a package, which, when received, was regarded as supplemental to the series of foreign coins with which the Department had supplied the Mint for examination under the resolution of Congress of last Winter, it did not immediately meet the proper attention – that examination having been before closed.

I am very Respectfully

Your obed't Serv't

Hon: Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Saml Moore

The remnants of the foreign coins from which the assay pieces were taken are retained for the present as specimens to be employed in future more extended assays if found thereto necessary.

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Mint of the United States
Philad^{a} June 1st 1835

Sir,

I forward herewith, my monthly return, in regard to the payment of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction for the month of May.

Very Respectfully
Your Obed^{t} Servt

Saml Moore
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasury

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Dr. The United States, in account curr.t with the Director
Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of half per cent,
assigned for said purpose by the Treasury Department

1835			Dollars	cts
May 25	To this amount in payment of Mint Certificate for Gold	No 624	409	61
" 30	" Balance in New account, viz.:			
	In Girard Bank	$13,455.31		
	In Moyamensing Bank	10000.00	23,455	31
			23,864	92

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tor of the Mint for disbursments in the prompt payment of
nt, within the month of May 1835, out of a fund of $30,000
ement.

		Dollars	cts
1835			
April 30	By Balance from old account rendered to this date	23,864	92
		23,864	92

Mint of the United States
Philad.a May 30th 1835

Dan.l Moore
Director

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Mint of the United States
Philad.a June 2nd. 1835

Sir

In conformity with the wish expressed in your letter of the 15.th ult. I have had several conversations with the artists engaged in the machinery for the New Orleans Branch of the Mint, and my impression, derived from a final conversation yesterday is, that a press for coining Gold, together with so much of the preparatory machinery as shall suffice for that object, can be ready for actual operation on the first of May. The Silver Coinage will commence perhaps a month later. I should feel much hesitation to encourage any hope of an earlier day; but earlier it will be, if possible. The character of the artists employed, will secure to the earnest wishes of the government, their best efforts to accomplish them.

An impediment however is to be apprehended, in limine, from the non completion of the building in due season for so early an introduction of the first machinery, as this period of commencing the operations of coinage supposes. The Department is in possession of the terms on which Contracts for the Edifice were invited. Proposals were to be received

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by Col. Gordon at N. Orleans untill the 15th of May ult. The time of executing the contract being limited to twelve months from the period of the acceptance of the propsid offer being communicated to the party. This would bring on the first of June, if the successful offerer were as distant as Boston, which Col. Gordon, I think, regarded as probable. No doubt the Offerer would would name a shorter period however if he felt it safe to do so, as this was specially mentioned in the advertisement, so as to indicate that such a condition would be considerd a ground of preference.

The Department is perhaps apprised of the actual conditions offerd to Mr. Gordon, and may therefore rely on an earlier execution of the Edifice than I had ventured to anticipate. I have nothing from that quarter. My last letter to Mr. Gordon, accompanying the invitation for proposals, published according to your directions, was dated the 10th of April. I presume that it, with the advertisement was duly received. The latter was addrest both to Mr Gordon, and the Editors of the N. Orleans Bee. If the terms of the Contract are in possession of the Department, will you please to cause a copy to be sent to me. I may be enabled to offer some useful suggestions to Mr Gordon in regard to parts of the Edifice, which it would be proper to

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expedite the earliest, if the whole is not to be finished by a given time.

I am, Very Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt

Wm. M. Wood
Assistant

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasury.

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Mint of the United States
Philada. June 4. 1838

Sir

Your letter of the 2d was rec'd last evening — I can not otherwise, perhaps, so properly, under the circumstances, present the case of the Georgia Branch Mint, as by communicating a copy of my letter to Mr. Few of Monday the 1st instant, in reply to one from that Gentleman rec'd on Saturday evening the 30th ult. of which also as well as my letter of the 16th April to which it refers, a copy is herewith forwarded —

In a letter of the 2d to Mr. McComb Superintendent for the N. Carolina Branch, in reply to his of the 20th ult. requesting the usual plans and estimates, I enclosed, as I did to Mr. Few, my wish that he would begin the execution of his trust by visiting this institution. Col. Gordon I think was fully satisfied of the advantage of his having done so. Much is acquired by the Commissioner through such an inspection, which cannot be conveyed by letter, and which tends to increase his capacity for executing well the trust committed to him, while the various considerations which serve to determine the selection of a site, with all that is useful to be known touching various facilities, as also in regard to labour and the building materials to be purchased in the given instance, may be far better discussed in a personal conference than otherwise: not only the style of the Edifice, but upon its dimensions & arrangements, must in a very sensible degree be adjusted to these data, under a definite appropriation.

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I shall probably be favoured by an early Mail with some intimations from the Department, touching the N. Orleans Branch, in reply to my letter of the 2d. - which may possibly give information that will modify my present impressions in regard to the delay to be calculated on there, and its tendency to affect the result at the Georgia position.

A copy of the plans & estimates yet to be furnished will then ~~be~~ they are completed be forwarded to the Department. -

I am with great respect
Your obed't. Serv't.

Geo. G. Wood
Lieut.

Hon'ble Levi Woodbury
Sec'y of the Treasury

Copy

Athens, Georgia May 21st 1838

Sir

I received your letter dated the 16th of April on the 25th of that month in which you acknowledge the receipt of my letter of the 6th of April, and promise "with as little delay as may be" to procure the design and elevations of a building suitable for the Branch Mint contemplated to be established in Georgia, and to forward the plan with an estimate of the cost of the requisite machinery &c. After receiving your letter, I remained in this place untill the 6th instant, hoping that I might receive the plans &c. before I visited Dahlonega for the purpose of selecting the site for the building; but being disappointed in this expectation, I have performed that duty, and have been here since my return, more than a week, still waiting for the plans. I must request you to transmit me the plan and estimates, as soon as it may be done. I cannot report to the Treasury Department for its final action on the plan and site untill I receive the former from you, and nothing can be done in preparing for the erection of the buildings untill these shall have been laid before the Secretary. — The delay may have been unavoidable but if so, it is necessary that I should have been apprised of it, as my instructions require me to give a "pressing attention to expedite the business;" and I find that those who are most immediately interested

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in the establishment of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega are already disposed to complain of what they consider tardiness in carrying the law establishing it into effect. These facts have deterred me from attempting to visit Philadelphia previous to the letting out the contracts for the building; subsequently, if it seems desirable I may do so. If the plans and estimates should not be prepared when you receive this letter, be pleased nevertheless to acknowledge its reception, and inform me when I may expect to receive them.

I have the honour to be,
Very Respectfully,
Your Obdt. Servt.
Ignatius A. Few.

P. S. Please direct your communications to "Athens, Georgia". I have feared that your letters may have been sent to some of the other towns bearing the same name.-- You had mistaken my name, as you will perceive it is Few, and not Fier as you wrote it

I. A. F.

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(Copy)

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, June 1. 1835

Sir

Yours of the 21st ult: was received on Saturday evening the 30th. I cannot but feel some surprise and regret, that my letter to you of the 15th April, in reply to yours received the previous evening under date of the 6th, was permitted to remain unacknowledged from the 25th of that month when, as I now learn it was received, to the 21st of May. In the postscript of my letter I had strongly recommended that you should make a visit to Philadelphia before commencing the erection of the building. This was reiterated at the close again in these urgent terms: "Allow me respectfully to recommend to you, if not entirely inconvenient, the prompt adoption of this course." There has been a remarkable misconception of our several views, it appears — I confidently relied on your instant reply to this if it should not be convenient to come on. When, after the usual delay of the Post, ~~ten~~ nine or ten days, I received no letter from you in return, I presumed you were coming on, and as your silence was protracted, this impression became stronger. It being the best reason within the range of my conjecture, to account for my receiving no reply.

It is however of less use ~~now~~ to recur to the past than to devise what is best for the future. Allow me therefore to urge again the expediency of your making promptly the proposed visit to this place. If, however, you shall decide against this, please

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at once to inform me of such decision; and by as early an opportunity as you can, give me information on the following points, which are important to any estimate which the Architect here is to make of the expense of such a building, as the purpose in view requires, and within the range of the Appropriation:

1. The expense of a convenient lot, pay not less than 100 feet by 200. A larger space would be still better, but this will admit of a suitable enclosure: the building will probably not exceed 50 feet by 100.

2. Does the site offer water-power, which can be conveniently and tastefully made available, and of sufficient permanency to be relied on for machinery equal to ten or fifteen horse power.

3. Suitable water-power is not however, a probable convenience, and steam, it is presumed, will be employed. Please therefore mention the whole expense per cwt. of the transportation of such heavy articles as the parts of a steam Engine, of about a ten horse power, from the most available sea-port to the site in view.

4. Are brick to be had, and at what cost per thousand, delivered.

5. Is there good building stone near the place, and at what price per perch, delivered. Is there such stone as can be dressed for neat range work, and at what price per cubic foot or perch.

6. What the price of lumber for the carpenters work, viz: beams, joists, plank, boards, shingles &c. per thousand feet of the ordinary board measure.

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7. The price of carpenters' work by the day, or by carpenters' measurement.

8. The price of bricklayers' work, including sand and lime.

9. The price of Stone masons' work per perch including sand and lime.

10. The price of heavy blacksmiths work, per pound.

Without an approximation to the facts of the case in regard to the above principal items, it is obvious that no estimate of the cost of an Edifice of a given character could be made by the Architect. And it is important, to regulate the character of the building according to the means left for the Architect to value on, and the cost of the materials to be employed. As you have visited since the receipt of my letter the place assigned to the structure in view, no doubt your inquiries were directed to acquiring information on most or all of the above particulars.

It will be some relief under the circumstances to learn that the delay of our correspondence, which has so singularly happened, will not be the point on which the ultimate retardation of the object contemplated will rest. The Machinery will not be in readiness so soon as the Edifice, even if you do not commence until September; and I presume there will be no difficulty in doing this by an early day in August. It is not probable that the most difficult parts of the machinery can be delivered ready for putting up before the first of May — these however will be the last parts of the system. The New Orleans Mint will occupy those of our artists whose aid must be resorted to on the present occasion, until

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near the time mentioned.

The eventual satisfaction of those most directly interested, will be more effectually promoted by the perfect execution of so important a work, than by the difference of a month or two in the time of accomplishing it. Their forbearance may be fairly claimed on this ground. No effort will be wanting here to accomodate their wishes as early as the circumstances will permit.

Mr. Strickland, the Architect who has been applied to for the required plans, elevations and estimates, is now absent; he is here however every two or three weeks and will be so again by the time I hear from or see you.

I am very respectfully

Your obed^{t} Servt

Th^{s} W. Moore

Ignatius A. Few Esqr.
Commissioner Br. Mint
at Dahlonega Geo.

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Copy

Mint of the United States
Phila.a April 16th 1835

Sir

Yours of the 6th. was received last evening. I will, with as little delay as may be, procure the requisite design and elevation of a building suitable for the Branch Mint, contemplated in Georgia, with an estimate of the cost of erecting the same. In regard to a compensation for the Architect resorted to for this service I have no instructions directly applicable to to this case; but in regard to N. Orleans, the Bill rendered in a particular case was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to be forwarded to the Commissioner there for payment. Compensation to the Architect is indispensable. In this case the Bill will of course be forwarded to you, after being examined and approved here.

I will forward with the plans, an estimate of the cost of the requisite machinery, and offer any suggestions in regard to the materials to be employed in building which may seem likely to be useful in determining your preference in this particular, according to the local facilities at your command for the supply of either.

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obed.t Serv.t
Sam.l Moore

Ignatius A. Few Esq.r
Com.r Br. Mint Georgia

P. S. I would strongly recommend a visit to the

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Mint, however, before you commence the erection of the building committed to your charge. The expense of such a visit would be amply remunerated to the public by the instructions you would derive from it, as to the character and requisites of the Edifice to be constructed and would very properly be charged to the building fund. Allow me respectfully to recommend to you, if not entirely inconvenient, the prompt adoption of this course.

L. Wr.

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Mint of the United States
Philada. June 5. 1835

Sir

I forward herewith a Statement in regard to the deposit and coinage of Gold within the Month of May.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Ser't

Sam'l Moore
Director

Hon Levi Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasury

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, June 12. 1835.

Sir,

The premises formerly occupied by the Mint Establishment remaining still unsold, I beg leave to ask your attention a moment to that subject.

Under instructions, of June 14. 1832, from the Department, the property was offered, with its machinery at public sale on the 19th July 1832, but no bid, which I regarded as an equivalent, being received, it was not sold. On my suggestion, dated the day following, of the expediency of offering it for sale in divisions, and at private or public sale as should seem best, the Department under date of July 23d 1832, authorized me to do this, subject however to the condition of obtaining the sum at which I had ventured to estimate the whole property in an earlier communication, viz: about $20,000.

No offer has thus far been received, extending to that amount, nor does it seem probable that the above estimate can soon be realized, as it embraced a valuation of the machinery and fixtures at about $6000 of the above sum, and machinery of that style of finish has become recently far less saleable, from the superior neatness which is now so much sought after, in all mechanical combinations.

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The present time seems to me however, exceedingly favourable for disposing of the property, other than the machinery. Several inquiries have been lately made on the subject. I have therefore respectfully to recommend that you would authorize a sale to be made of the lot and building thereon, exclusive of the machinery, provided a net sum of not less than $14,000 can be obtained.

I have to observe that there is a ground-rent on the property which it would require about $600 to liquidate; this would be so much deducted from the nominal price. There is also a small Lot adjoining the Mint property, which at my request was purchased by the Chief Coiner of the Mint, Mr. Eckfeldt, some years since, for one thousand dollars. It had been long occupied by the public at an annual rent of $60, and was essential to the accomodation of the Mint, but from certain arrangements then making by the proprietors, there was no alternative but to purchase, or be deprived of it. Under these circumstances an assurance was given to Mr. Eckfeldt that he should be saved from loss in the sale of this property, if it should not eventually be purchased from him by the United States. It is highly probable that neither the purchaser of the Mint property, nor any other under the circumstances, will give $1000 for the small lot in question — I presume not more than $600 — so that a nominal sale of the Mint Lot and buildings for about $15,000 may not produce more than a net sum of $14,000 — which sum, I would observe, is the full valuation at which I have estimated it, and which I should have been well satisfied a few months since to recommend to the Department as a price not to be rejected, even if the deduction for ground rent, and for allowance to Mr. Eckfeldt, were to have been taken from

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that sum

I am very respectfully

your obdt Servt

Hon: Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Dimitry

P.S. In the event of a sale of the premises, so much of the machinery as there shall be any probability of disposing of at a more favourable price by a little further delay, will be placed under cheap storage; all other parts, it would be expedient forthwith to sell, before removing them to give possession.

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, June 18. 1835.

Sir,

It becomes necessary to ask the attention of the Department to the subject of associating with the Mint Establishment, another Engraver, in order to furnish, in due season, the dies required for the Branches of the Mint. In my communication of 15th. Inst. on the subject of Branches, it was intimated that dies for the coinage of the Gold districts might be supplied from hence. The same policy, it appears, was considered expedient also for the Branch at New Orleans, no Engraver having been assigned to it. This disposition of that department of the system, is no doubt a judicious one, since no other arrangement can so perfectly secure uniformity in the issues from the different parts of the Establishment.

No provision, however, having been made by the Act creating Branches, for introducing an additional officer of that Class into the Mint, by whom the additional demand for dies might be supplied, the subject claims now special attention, with a view to prevent delay in the commencement of coinage at those points.

I have uniformly regarded it as expedient that there should be two Engravers in the Mint. In the year 1825 I addressed Mr. Adams, then President, on the subject, and solicited

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his permission to introduce, in the character of Assistant Engraver, Mr. Gobrecht, of this city, an artist of great merit. ~~as an Assistant~~ It is proper to observe, that at a period much earlier, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, an Assistant Engraver was employed, who continued in the Mint until the year 1817, when he relinquished his place, declining to give his service any longer at the incompetent Compensation of $600.—

Mr. Adams, on full consideration, assented to the measure, to be carried into effect so soon as an appropriation for the object should be made – the sum formerly paid viz: $600, was accordingly asked for and ~~obtained~~ appropriated, but the individual in view could not be induced to enter the Mint on those terms. The institution therefore remains to this time with but one Engraver, under an increase of coinage more than four fold greater than when two were formerly employed.

Soon after the passage of the Branch Mint Act, an opportunity was taken of conferring with Mr. Gobrecht, in order to learn on what terms he could now be attached to the public service; and this subject has been very recently renewed in a more particular conversation with him. He is at present, it appears, under engagements as a Bank note Engraver, which produce to him nearly $2000 per year. I perceive however a disposition to accept a connexion with the Mint, at a Compensation of less amount, provided it may be relied on as more than a transient arrangement. I have no expectation, however, that he would give his time to the public for less than $1500 per annum, nor does it seem reasonable that he should.

It is highly probable, I presume, that an

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increase of the compensation of the Officers of the Mint, will attract the attention of Congress at their next Session, and whenever it shall do so, the manifest justice of the measure towards the Officers themselves, and its urgent expediency as regards the public service, leave no ground for questioning its success. In such an event, the salary of an Engraver, which is now, as it has been from the commencement of the Mint, $1200, could not fail to be increased at least to the above named sum, of $1500. — The question however which most immediately presents itself is, to secure, now, the services of Mr. Dobrecht, leaving the amount of compensation to rest on the probability, scarcely less than certainty, which, under the circumstances, pertains to that point.

I would therefore respectfully suggest, that the attention of the President be invited to this subject, with the view that such an assurance of the eventual appointment of Engraver of the Mint may be given to Mr. Dobrecht, that he will be safe in apprising the Company with which he is now engaged, of his purpose of separating from them. It is incumbent on him to give this intimation five or six months before leaving their employment, which, if he can be satisfied in regard to the Mint, by the middle of July, will bring nearly the period of the first of January next — so that his actual engagement with the United States might be considered as commencing then; and his salary, being embraced in the estimates of the year 1836, would take effect from that time. That Congress will authorize the appointment of another Engraver, can, it is presumed, admit of no doubt — the necessity for it being absolute, in order to carry into effect the system now adopted; and even without the

introduction of this system, it ought to be regarded as absolute, in order to perfect the style of our dies.

Although Mr. Gobrecht could not divest himself of his present engagements, until near the period above mentioned, his mind would nevertheless, in the interim be directed to an emendation of our dies, and many an occasional hour would be devoted, with the graver in hand, to this subject. It is one on which he has reflected much, with a wish sometime to be enabled to evince what he can perform in this department of his Art. His taste in regard to it has been well proved, by some medallions, executed at my request, during the period of my early conversation with him respecting the Mint – as models of a new head of Liberty. They were much admired by our best judges, and among others by Dr. R. M. Patterson whose opinion the Department will duly appreciate.

From the commencement of my charge of the Mint in 1824, when my knowledge of this very ingenious Artist began, I have much wished to obtain for the public, his services as a Die Sinker. I know also that this was the earnest desire of my excellent predecessor; and I entertain the hope that such a preliminary arangement may be made on the present occasion as will secure this result. It appears to me a most auspicious measure towards beautifying our Coins.

From his name, Mr. Gobrecht might be supposed to be a foreigner; he is however a native citizen of Pennsylvania descended from one of our German families near York.

It is not my purpose in any degree to disparage Mr. Kneass our present Engraver. He is an acceptable, popular, and very useful Officer; perhaps one of the most rapid in

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execution in the United States. I do not know where another could be found, whose celerity in his profession, would have sufficed to furnish all the dies we have necessarily employed within the last five years. The intensely studious care with which Mr. Gobrecht executes, is not more remarkable than the quickness of Mr. Kneass in multiplying copies – united they would make a force in this department of the Mint sufficient, it is believed, for the whole establishment including the Branches. It may be proper to add that of all the artists in the United States I am persuaded Mr. Kneass would prefer to be associated with Mr. Gobrecht. I communicate the substance of the above generally to-day, to Dr. Patterson who will in a short time pass through Washington, and will probably express his impressions in regard to the qualifications of Mr. Gobrecht.

I have said that the appointment now recommended would be auspicious to the beautifying of our coins. No occasion equally fit with the present has occurred, since the receipt of your note of the 3rd April, submitting for my consideration the letter of Mr. Bissel to General Saunders, for noticing the topics of which it treats. In fact, I have deferred a reply hitherto, having in view this occasion.

I am by no means insensible to the imperfection of our coins, in certain particulars, which nice taste in the fine arts will be prompt to detect. One obvious remedy is, to strengthen the Engraving Department, by the addition of an Artist possessing felicitous qualifications for excellence in his Art. It is one which has been perfected in Europe, under the stimulus of high rewards, exceeding, probably, for a single original die, from which transfers

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as to be made for Coinage, the whole salary of our Engraver for some years.

That in various particulars the long established Mints of Europe, and especially those of France and England may have improved their processes in the treatment of the precious metals, so as to have effected more economical results, as well as a more perfect mechanical execution, would seem a reasonable conjecture, and in so far as the facts become manifest, it is wise to profit by them, as some of those Mints are judiciously doing in regard to us, by copying from this Establishment in some points where our methods are superior.

In regard to two particulars of no small moment, viz: the assay of Silver, and the parting of gold and silver from each other, I had become aware of certain improvements having been introduced in France within the last few years, from whence the latter of these processes had been transferred to England. The attention of the Department was specially invited to this subject, during an interview with Mr. McLane, in Washington, early in 1833 - and I received on that occasion full permission to employ a person of suitable qualifications to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of investigating the facts and becoming acquainted with the processes in question. In a communication to the Department of April 27th 1833, the topics presented for consideration at the above interview, are recited, and the objects of the proposed mission farther developed.

Mr. Franklin Peale of this city, the gentleman selected on the occasion, and possessing peculiar fitness for the trust assigned to him, sailed in May 1833. I had, for a considerable time previously, been solicitous to accomplish such a design, but the difficulty

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of finding the individual agent, at once highly competent and at leisure to be thus engaged, had caused it to be deferred, until the happy incident of learning about the time referred to, that the services of Mr. Peale could be obtained for the occasion, caused this purpose to be promptly and earnestly renewed. Among the gentlemen whose opinions were relied on, in confirmation of the impressions I entertained of Mr. Peale's superior fitness for the inquiries contemplated, I have the pleasure to say was Dr. R. M. Patterson, who knew him intimately and being apprized of my views, recommended him in decided terms.

By Mr. Peale's last letter, his arrival in the United States may be daily expected — the objects confided to him having been accomplished. I flatter myself he will return well informed on all points in which our methods may be improved, by adopting those of other nations. Possessing admirable mechanical ingenuity, and various attainments, fitted, with pleasing manners, to render him highly acceptable in that circle where he would find most to acquire, and being very strongly recommended, as well by the proper Department of the Government, to our Diplomatic Representatives, as by gentlemen of science to their friends abroad, he has been very kindly received every where. The attention of Mr. Peale was carefully directed not only to the two processes before mentioned, but to whatever might be advantageously introduced in any department of our Mint Establishment; and all that is really deserving of attention as an amendment of our manipulations or mechanical devices in any particular, it may be expected will be within the scope of the suggestions which he will be qualified to offer.

Mr. Peale has ranked during his absence as

Assistant Assayer of the Mint, and receives compensation under that name. On his return, a careful comparison can be made of the assay of Silver by the humid mode, with that of the cupel furnace universally employed heretofore, except since about 1830 in France, and still every where else employed, except in that Country.

There are not wanting some indications that Mr. Bissel is in error in supposing himself to possess valuable secret information in regard to assaying. He appears to make no distinction between the gold and silver assay, and speaks of the methods which he has at great expense acquired, as being those generally known in Europe. The assay of gold, however, has been long a process so well adjusted, that its results possess all the uniformity which can be of any moment ~~[illegible]~~ The improvement so much sought for in the Silver Assay, and which it is affirmed has been attained by the new process adopted about 1830 in France under the authority of the Government, aims only to place it on a par with the long familiar assay of gold, by employing liquid agents instead of the furnace and cupel. In this improvement of the Silver Assay, no secrecy has been affected. The subject was confided by the French Government to a commission of eminent men, embracing such names as Gay-Lussac and Thenard, who, having investigated it with the most exact scrutiny, recommended the process alluded to, in a Memoir amply illustrated by engravings. The whole was published by order of the Government, and a copy has been for some years in my possession.

No doubt Mr. Bissel is ingenuous in his remarks, and supposes himself to have acquired useful information

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not possessed by the Assayer here. I regret that he did not address a communication directly to me, or when passing occasionally through the city, do me the favour to converse with me on some of the points in which he supposes our methods are objectionable. His remarks would have been well received. I am aware that he is largely interested in gold mining, which it is understood he conducts with superior ability and success. His intimate acquaintance with our native gold, of different localities, would no doubt enable him to offer useful suggestions, and he might perhaps in return become satisfied, that the processes which he has acquired abroad are no more than strictly equivalent to those employed here if not identically the same.

Mr. Bissel mentions as an evidence of the bad ~~methods~~ processes in use with us, the immense sums embraced in the items of "Wasting and Coinage" marking these terms as a quotation. I can not perceive from what source they are derived — they are not official language, and thus associated, convey to me no definite idea.

In my letter to the department of March 13th in reply to certain inquiries under date of the 10th, various explanations occur, which very probably apply to some of the misconceptions which Mr. Bissel may entertain. It does not seem necessary to refer more definitely to them now. The ground I am persuaded has been well laid in the mission of Mr. Peale, for approximating our methods more nearly to the desired perfection, in all particulars in which long experience, operating on extended masses of bullion, has enabled older nations to improve theirs. There is little ground however at present for complaint, even as regards the public; and as regards the individual depositor, still less. And here again the idea suggests itself, that Mr. Bissel misconceives our regulations as to their effects

on depositors, who, if I understand him rightly, are regarded as suffering loss by our defective methods.

In my letter of 12th March, above referred to, this topic is particularly noticed as concerning the public only. The whole value of the precious metal contained in a deposit is determined, as received at the Mint; for this the depositor gets credit, and no losses by subsequent bad management, supposing such to obtain, can affect him – he is paid according to the original entry to his credit. As regards the public, the loss will of course be greater if our processes are bad. Some waste however is unavoidable, under any management, even when bullion – as in most foreign mints it is believed – is introduced as a deposit, only after having been subjected to the most careful processes in a separate refinery at the charge of the individual, in all cases where the bullion is not in a condition to be the immediate subject of the operations proper to a Mint. Where bullion is received in all conditions, as with us, the waste must be sensibly greater. It cannot however be properly characterized as an "immense sum" – since, from the receipt of the deposits at first, in their various forms, to the payment of their full value to the depositors in coins of full weight – after multiplied processes, in which the metal, in about one-third of the instances is twice melted, and always at least once, and many times raised to a red heat, and subjected to every variety of mechanical steps most fitted to create abrasion, with a dispersion of particles so minute as not to be perfectly gathered up again – the whole amount of wastage and loss of every kind is a fraction less than the fourth of one per cent. of the amount of the annual coinage; or in round numbers, ten thousand dollars, nearly, in four millions.

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury.

I am very respectfully
Your obed Servt
Sam Woodward
Director

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University of Virginia.
June 24th, 1835.

Sir,

Although my appointment as Director of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia dates from the 1st of July, my engagements at this institution are such as to make it impossible for me to leave here until after the 4th, — the day on which the Session closes. Dr. Stone has kindly promised to make such arrangements as will prevent any embarrassment in the business of the Mint, in consequence of this delay, and I hope therefore that it will not meet with your disapprobation. I shall have the honor of waiting on you at Washington on the 8th or 9th.

I am, with great respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, June 30. 1835.

Sir

I forward herewith my monthly return for the month of June instant, in regard to the funds assigned for the payment of Mint Certificates at the legal deduction of one half per cent.

In closing my quarterly account of transactions relative to the application of the funds in question, for the quarter ending this day, I have considered it best to replace the whole amount to the credit of The Treasurer of the United States; and I take the occasion to remark, that the very limited extent of those transactions within the last few months, suggests the propriety of suspending for the present this series of accounts between the Director of the Mint and the Treasury Department. The whole sum of the deduction for prompt payment accruing within the last three months, has been less than fifteen dollars; an amount of no moment to the United States, as a reduction of the expenses of the Establishment. The depositors, I have to observe, are generally the Banks, or those whose relations to some of the Banks enable them to realize on Mint Certificates without deduction. At all events, the depositor

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can obtain a discount of his certificate at a Bank, on terms as favourable as the charge at the Mint; so that the method of prompt payment here is of no value to him.

If a period should arrive, when the condition of the principal Banks should induce them to decline accepting Mint Certificates on the above favourable terms, and it should then seem best to place a fund again under the control of the Director for the purpose referred to, the expediency of the measure will of course be suggested by him to the Department.

It is however desirable, when again the demand for prompt payment at the Mint shall occur, to consider of some mode of effecting the object without the special action of the Director. This may be a subject for farther reflection. I will only remark on it at this moment, that another mode, through the Treasurer of the Mint, seems to me admissible under the Law, if directly sanctioned by the Department; although the agency of the Director in the case appears to have been more immediately in contemplation. The exercise of this agency I have found, however, liable to some embarassment, which was explained to the Comptroller of the Treasury on ~~many~~ making my first quarterly return on the subject of these payments. The embarassment consists chiefly in this, that the action of the Director in the case occurs usually when the value of the deposit is first ascertained; but the only decisive voucher to sustain his accounts, is to be found in the returns of the Treasurer of the Mint, after the coinage of the deposit has taken place — so that the two transactions will frequently fall in different quarters.

I do not, however, intend to pursue the subject now, so far as to propose for the approbation of the Department

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any other mode of effecting prompt payments in future; my object being merely to explain the reasonableness of my closing my accounts of the employment of the fund assigned heretofore to this object, by returning the same into the Treasury.

I am, with the greatest respect

Your obt Servt

Sam. Moore

Director

Hon: Levi Woodbury

Secretary of the Treasury

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Dr The United States, in account curr[t] with the Dire[ctor]
of Mint Certificates, at the legal deduction of half per cent.
assigned for said purpose by the Treasury Department.

1835		Dolls	Cts.
June 30	To this sum transfered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Girard Bank as per account of this date rendered to the Auditor of the Treasury	20000	—
" "	this sum transfered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the Mechanicsburg Bank as per account of this date rendered to the Auditor of the Treasury	10000	—
		$30,000	—

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the Director of the Mint, for disbursements in the prompt payment per cent. within the month of June 1835, out of a fund of $30,000

		Dolls	Cts
1835			
May 30	By balance from old account		
	carried to this date	23455.	31
June 18	" this sum deposited this day		
	in the Girard Bank . .	3000.	—
" 27	" this sum deposited this day		
	in the Girard Bank . . .	3544.	67
	Odd fractions omitted .		2
		$ 30000.	00

Mint of the United States
Philada June 30. 1835

Saml. Moore
Director

Mint of the United States
Philada. July 3d. 1835

Sir

I have to request that you will be so kind as to forward to me two or three copies of my report made at the close of the last session, on the weight fineness & value &c of the foreign coins circulating in the U. States, in obedience to a resolution of the House adopted on motion of Hon. Mr. Mc. Kim - No copy of that report has I think been rec'd here.

I am very respectfully
Your obd't. Sv't.
Ed. Moore

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of the Treasury

Do 1st W

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Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1838.

Sir,

I have this moment received your letter of yesterday, too late to give a detailed answer without missing a mail. I must take the liberty therefore of referring you to my letter to the Secretary, of the 13th ult. and 18th of Dec., which will, I am confident, give to Mr. Cambreling a satisfactory answer to most of his inquiries.

In the article "Compensation to Assistants and Laborers," the old form was followed, but in fact it now includes only the wages to workmen.

In making out the estimate for "Contingent Expenses," it may be observed that I entered more into the detail of items than was formerly done, and hence the appearance of a separate line "for Stationery &c. paid for the different offices."

I hope that my Supplemental estimate

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of $1600, to cover the deficit for 1835, which I presented to the Secretary, with the necessary explanations, on the 16th of Dec., has been sent to the Committee of Ways and Means. If it be not allowed, our operations will be exceedingly cramped, and we shall be hardly able to proceed with our extensive improvements in the machinery and processes of the Mint.

Very respectfully,
Your obed. Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. McClintock Young Esq.
Chief Clerk, &c. &c.

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Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 36.

Sir,

I take the liberty of sending, under cover to you, the enclosed letter to your Chief Clerk, Mr. Young.

We received today a deposite of 200,000 dollars, in addition to about a million of dollars already on hand, — and yet the labors of the Mint are entirely arrested, and nearly 50 men idle, on account of the delay of the Senate in acting upon the sealed nominations.

My annual report will be necessarily delayed for a few days. I hope, hereafter, to be able to follow the example of punctuality which you set this year in your report.

Very truly,
Your obed. Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States
Philada July 9. 1835

Sir

I forward herewith a Statement in regard to the deposit and coinage of Gold within the Month of June.

I am very respectfully
Your obed't Ser't

Sam'l Moore
Director

Hon Levi Woodbury
Sec'y of the Treasury

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Mint of the United States
Philad.a July 13.th 1835

Sir

The plan of the N. Carolina Branch Mint with an estimate of the expense has been prepared for Mr. McComb, by whom it will be presented for the consideration of the Department, and the same plan it is hoped will be found admissable in Georgia. A copy of it will be made accordingly. This however must remain uncertain until information shall be received from Mr. Fern on the chief points of enquiry submitted to him by my letter of 1st. June, of which a copy was forwarded to the Department on the 4th. No communication has since been received here from him.

Nothing has been heard from Major Gordon since my letter of the 10th. April was forwarded to him, accompanying the published invitations for proposals to construct the Branch Mint Edifice at N. Orleans.

Dr. Patterson is now here, but prevented for the moment from qualifying himself by the required formalities, in consequence of there being no judge of the U. S. Court now in this city — an impediment which will probably be removed tomorrow.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obed.t Ser.t
Robt. M. Moore

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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July 13-1835.

D. Moore Director of Mint

& Branch in Ga.

M C K

wrote to me a
few days ago -
He has had a
fine site selected
the Gen. States by
the Act - of
some circumstances
him to proceed
with the building
early as practicable
Proposals have
been made to him
a little expending
the estimate

Acting with the Governor
and I have appointed
the Mint for the
M. C. mint -

From Georgia
I have made no
advances since
the letter he names
& will be made
write again to
the agent on the
subject -

M. 14th July 17
Mbeam

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, July 14th, 1835.

Sir,

The absence of Judge Baldwin who has accompanied the remains of the late Chief Justice Marshall to Richmond, and of Judge Hopkinson who has gone to the Falls of Niagara, has put it out of my power hitherto to take the oath required by law before entering upon the executive of my office here. Judge Baldwin is, however, expected daily, and on his return this duty shall be immediately attended to.

In the mean while no interruption or inconvenience is likely to occur in the business of the Mint, and I find my attention fully occupied in studying its laws and organization, and in inquiring into those matters which seem to demand the earliest attention.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury &c.

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P.S.— I have just had the mortification to learn that Judge Baldwin was in the city yesterday, and has gone on to New-York.— I shall, under these circumstances, go to Wilmington tomorrow, to take the requisite oath before the District Judge of Delaware.

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Phila.a July 18. 1835

Sir

Conformably to your request of the 16th. I have this day written to Mr. Dew in regard to the impediment which retards any definite decision as to the Georgia Branch of the Mint. He will learn therefrom, that if he has transmitted the information, heretofore desired by me as to the cost of building at the site in question, it has failed to arrive. Any further communication he will of course direct to Dr. Patterson, whose address I have given him.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obed.t Ser.t
Wm. Moore

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec.y of the Treasury

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, July 22d, 1835.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th, with the accompanying correspondence between yourself and Gen. Floyd.

Dr. Moore was under the impression that the plans for a Branch Mint which you have approved for Charlotte would also answer for Dahlonega, and accordingly measures have been taken to have copies made for this purpose. These will, I hope, be completed tomorrow; and if I find, as I presume I shall, that I can recommend them to you, I will forward them to you immediately. It is not probable that the cost for Dahlonega will differ sensibly from that for Charlotte, so that the same estimate might be adopted, and all further cause of delay in the executing of the work be removed, at least in this quarter.

I am, very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec'y of the Treasury.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, July 24, 1835.

Sir,

I send you today a copy of the plans prepared by Mr. Strickland for the South Carolina Branch Mint, and which are now presented for your approbation, as equally suitable for the Branch at Dahlonega in Georgia.

The accompanying estimate was first made at the Philadelphia prices, and amounted, as you will observe, to $28,713. The addition of $3000, for difference of "labour, materials, and hauling," was made, on consultation with Mr. McComb, for the Charlotte mint. It is probable that the same addition may also be required for Dahlonega.

If you approve of this plan and estimate, and forward them to Mr. Dew, there will remain no reason, that I am aware of, why he should not immediately advertize for proposals, and proceed to the execution of the work at an early day.

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Mr. Peale has brought from Europe the designs and discription of a coining-press which he saw in successful operation there, and which appears to me to have some decided advantages over that now employed at our Mint, and particularly the important one of being suited to the application of steam power. I have ordered a model to be made immediately, and I am anxious that we should have an opportunity of judging of its merits, before the presses are ordered for the Gold Mints. You are aware that the machinery for the New Orleans Mint is already contracted for, and in the hands of the workmen. So far as regards the presses, I am really disposed to regret that this should be the case.

I am, most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director Mint U. S.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, August 13th 1835.

Sir,

I received last evening, from Col. Joseph Shaw and five other members of a Committee, a letter communicating the proceedings of a meeting held, on the 30th of July, at Dahlonega, at which resolutions were adopted, complaining of the delay that had occurred in taking the necessary measures for the construction of the Branch Mint at that place, and appealing to the President for the redress of this grievance. A copy of these resolutions has no doubt been sent to your Department, though it may not perhaps have reached you at Boston.

I judge it right, under these circumstances, to give you, principally from the correspondence of the late Director, a brief statement of the transactions connected with the Dahlonega Branch, from which the true cause of the delay complained of, will be abundantly manifest.

On the 15th of April, Dr. Moore received a letter, dated on the 6th, from Ignatius Few Esq., announcing that he had been appointed Commissioner for the erection of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, and requesting to have plans and estimates prepared.

On the 16th of April, Dr. Moore replied to the letter of Mr. Few, promising to give every attention to his requests, but earnestly urging the importance of a visit to the Mint here, in view of "the instruction he would derive from it, as to the character and

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requisites of the edifice to be constructed."— The Commissioners of the Branches at New Orleans and Charlotte have taken this course, and I have reason to believe were fully convinced of its importance.

On the 30th of May, Dr. Moore received a letter from Mr. Few, dated on the 21st, acknowledging that he had received Dr Moore's letter of the 16th, on the 25th of April,— mentioning that it was not his intention to visit Philadelphia, at least not until after the letting out of the contracts,— stating that he had been to Dahlonega and chosen a site, which however he does not describe,— and that he was waiting for the plans and estimates.

Dr. Moore sent a letter in reply to this, on the 1st of June, of which a copy is herewith inclosed. This letter has never been answered, though it made, as you will see, several important inquiries.

On the 2d of June you wrote to Dr. Moore, stating that you had received a letter from Mr. Few, dated May 23rd, in which he mentions that he had not then received the plans for the Branch Mint.

This letter was answered on the 4th, and a copy of the answer is inclosed, as you cannot have access to the original, where you now are.

On the 18th of July, Dr. Moore, though he had then withdrawn from the office of Director, wrote a letter to Mr. Few, on the subject of the Dahlonega Branch, of which I send you a Copy.

On the 20th of July, you transmitted to me a Copy of a Correspondence which you had just held with Mr. Few. In a letter addressed to him on the 18th you say "I regret that you did not, as soon as practicable, reply to the inquiries of the Director of the

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Mint, as without the information asked, he cannot form a judicious estimate of the cost of building of any given plan or materials, and it is necessary that the Department should be enabled to form an opinion of the cost before any plan can be sanctioned by it. I trust therefore that you will, as early as practicable, furnish the Director of the Mint with the best answer in your power to give, to his inquiries, in order that this important business may be no longer delayed."

In the letter inclosing this correspondence, you propose, that to avoid further delay, a plan and estimate should be forwarded to the Department, that might be approved "subject to any modification which may hereafter be found necessary in consequence of information received from Mr. Few."

To this letter I replied immediately; and, on the 24th, I forwarded to you a plan and estimate, in compliance with your suggestion. The plan was the same as that made for the site at Charlotte, of which a plot had been prepared for us; and the estimate was also founded on information received from Mr. McComb, the Commissioner for the Charlotte Mint, and was suited of course specially to that location. No information, on any of these points, has been communicated by Mr. Few, nor indeed has any letter been received from him here, since that of the 21st of May in reply to Dr. Morris of the 16th of April.

I am, most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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(Copy)

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia June 1. 1835.

Sir,

Yours of the 21st ult. was received on Saturday evening the 30th. I cannot but feel some surprise and regret that my letter to you of the 16th April, in reply to yours received the previous evening under date of the 6th, was permitted to remain unacknowledged from the 25th of that month, when I now learn it was received, to the 21st of May. In the Postscript of my letter, I had strongly recommended that you should make a visit to Philadelphia, before commencing the erection of the building. This was reiterated at the close again in these urgent terms; — "Allow me respectfully to recommend to you, if not entirely inconvenient, the prompt adoption of this course." There has been a remarkable misconception of our several views, it appears — I confidently relied on your instant reply to this, if it should not be convenient to come on. When, after the usual delay of the post, nine or ten days, I received no letter from you in return, I presumed you were coming on; and, as your silence was protracted, this impression became stronger. It being the best reason, within the range of my conjecture, to account for my receiving no reply.

It is however of less use to recur to the past, than to devise what is best for the future. Allow me therefore to urge

& others.

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again the expediency of your making promptly the proposed visit to this place. If however you shall decide against this, please at once to inform me of such decision; and, by as early an opportunity as you can, give me information on the following points, which are important to any estimate which the Architect here is to make, of the expense of such a building, as the purpose in view requires, and within the range of the appropriation.

1. The expense of a convenient lot, say not less than 100 feet by 200. A larger space would be still better, but the building will probably not exceed 50 feet by 100.

2. Does the site offer water power, which can be conveniently and tastefully made available, and of sufficient permanency to be relied on for machinery equal to ten or fifteen horse power.

3. Suitable water power is not however a probable convenience, and steam, it is presumed, will be employed. Please therefore mention the whole expense per cwt. of the transportation of such heavy articles as the parts of a Steam Engine, of about a ten horse power, from the most available sea-port, to the site in view.

4. Are brick to be had, and at what cost per thousand, delivered.

5. Is there good building stone near the place, and at what price per perch, delivered. Is there such stone as can be dressed for neat range work, and at what price per cubic foot or perch.

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6. What the price of lumber for the carpenters' work, viz. beams, joists, plank, boards, shingles &c. per thousand feet of the ordinary board measure.

7. The price of Carpenters' work by the day, or by Carpenters' Measurement.

8. The price of Bricklayers' work, per thousand, including sand and lime.

9. The price of Stone masons' work per perch, including sand and lime.

10. The price of heavy blacksmith's work, per pound.

Without an approximation to the facts of the case in regard to the above principal items, it is obvious that no estimate of the cost of an Edifice of a given character, can be made by the Architect. And it is important to regulate the character of the building according to the means left for the Architect to value on, and the cost of the materials to be employed. As you have visited, since the receipt of my letter, the place assigned to the Structure in view, no doubt your inquiries were directed to acquiring information on most or all of the above particulars.

It will be some relief, under the circumstances, to learn that the delay of our correspondence, which has so singularly happened, will not be the point on which the ultimate retardation of the object contemplated will rest. The machinery will not be in readiness so soon as the Edifice, even if you do not commence till September; and I presume there will be no difficulty in

& Others

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doing this by an early day in August. It is not probable that the most difficult parts of the Machinery can be delivered and ready for putting up before the first of May; — these however will be the last of the System. The New Orleans Mint will occupy those of our Artists whose aid must be resorted to on the present occasion, until near the time mentioned.

The eventual satisfaction of those most directly interested, will be more effectually promoted by the perfect execution of so important a work, than by the difference of a month or two in the time of accomplishing it. Their forbearance may be fairly claimed on this ground. No effort will be wanting here to accomodate their wishes, as early as the circumstances will permit.

Mr. Strickland, the Architect, who has been applied to for the required plans, elevations and estimates, is now absent; he is here, however, every two or three weeks, and will be so again by the time I hear from or see you.

I am very respectfully
Your obed. Servt
(Signed) Sam'l Moore.

Ignatius A. Few Esq
Comm'r Branch Mint
Dahlonega, Geo.

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(Copy.) 146.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Aug. 13th, 1835.

Gentlemen,

I received, last evening, your letter of the 30th of July, with the proceedings of the meeting held at Dahlonega, on the subject of the Branch Mint to be established at that place.

I have sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom I am immediately responsible, and who has always shown, in his correspondence, much anxiety on the subject of your Mint, a statement of the transactions connected with it, which will enable him to judge of the true cause of the delay of which you complain.

Let me assure you, Gentlemen, that you may depend upon my zealous exertions to expedite, as much as is in my power, the desirable object, in which you and the meeting which you represent, feel so deep an interest.

I am, with great respect,
Your faithful servant,
(Signed.) R. M. Patterson,
Director U. S. Mint.

To/
Col. Josiah Shaw & Committee.
& others.

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(Copy)

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, June 4. 1835.

Sir

Your letter of the 2d was received last evening. I cannot otherwise, perhaps, so properly, under the circumstances, present the case of the Georgia Branch Mint, as by communicating a copy of my letter to Mr. Few, of Monday the 1st instant, in reply to one from that gentleman, received on Saturday evening the 30th ulto. of which also, as well as of my letter of the 10th April, to which it refers, a copy is herewith forwarded.

In a letter of the 2d to Mr. McComb, Commissioner for the North Carolina Branch, in reply to his of the 20th ulto. requesting the necessary plans and estimates, I express, as I did to Mr. Few, my wish that he would begin the execution of his trust by visiting this Institution. Col. Gordon, I think, was fully satisfied of the advantage of his having done so. Much is acquired by the Commissioner through such an inspection, which cannot be conveyed so well by letter; and which tends to improve his capacity for executing well the trust committed to him; while the various considerations which seem to determine the selection of a lot, with all that is useful to be known, touching various facilities

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as also in regard to labour and building materials to be preferred in the given instance, may be far better discussed in a personal conference than otherwise. Not only the style of the edifice, but even its dimensions and arrangements, must in a very sensible degree be adjusted to those data, under a definite appropriation.

I shall probably be favoured by an early mail with some intimation from the Department touching the New Orleans ~~Mint~~ Branch, in reply to my letter of the 2d - which may possess me of information that will modify my present impressions in regard to the delay to be calculated on there, ~~&c~~ its tendency to affect the result at the Georgia position.

A copy of the plans and estimates yet to be furnished, will, ~~then~~ ~~&~~ when they are completed, be forwarded to the Department.

I am with great respect
your obed. Servt

(Signed) Sam Moore

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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(Copy)

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, July 18. 1835.

Sir

The Plan of an Edifice for the Branch Mint of North Carolina has, with the requisite estimates, been delivered to Mr. M'Comb, the Commissioner, a few days since; and, as I learn, by a line from the Secretary of the Treasury of the 16th, been approved by the Department. It will make, I am persuaded, a structure very satisfactory to public taste, and according to the information of Mr M'Comb as to the price of materials and labour at Charlotte, can be constructed at a cost consistent with the appropriation, allowing about $15,000 for the Lot and Machinery, which will be sufficient in that place.

As soon as information is received from you either in person or by letter, in regard to the cost of building at the Site of the Georgia Branch, the same plan, or one with only such modifications as shall then be found indispensable can be promptly prepaired. The Secretary of the Treasury requests me to invite your attention again to this subject. I cannot however but regard it as highly probable that a letter

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from you in reply to mine, stating the points on which information is specially desired, may be received in a few days, or that you will soon visit this place.

In any future communications with the Mint please address to my Successor in the Direction, Dr. R. M. Patterson, who will zealously promote the accomplishment of the object confided to your care.

I am very Respectfully
Your obedt Servt

(Signed) Saml Moore.

Ignatius A. Few Esq.
Commr Branch Mint
Dahlonega Geo.

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1835.

Sir,

After the communications which I made to you yesterday, on the subject of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, I think it due to the Commissioner, Mr. Few, to state, that I received from him last night, under date of the 6th inst., answers to the questions, forwarded to him by Dr. Moore on the 30th of June, and to which you directed his attention on the 18th of July.

I am, sir, most respectfully,
your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec'y of the Treasury.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1835.

Sir,

I have just received your letter of the 19th, mentioning that Colo. Ignatius A. Few, the Commissioner for erecting the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, had, on the 7th inst., announced to the Department his intention of addressing to me some questions, and "had requested that you would desire me to have the answers sent to him immediately."

In reference to this extraordinary demand of Colo. Few, I have to state, that although I have not had the honor of receiving his questions, and have not even been informed by him that the plan and estimates which I sent to the Department had been approved, I transmitted to him, on the 17th inst., a full description of the Building, giving all the specifications necessary to form the basis of a contract. I will also take the liberty of remarking, that the correspondence between the Director of the Mint and the Commissioner for the Building at Dahlonega, might have satisfied Colo. Few, that, although the interposition of the Department has been necessary, in order to procure an attention to the business, it has not been in this quarter.

I am, very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To/
M.Clintock Young Esq.
Act'g Sec. Treasury.

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Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, August 28. 1835.

Sir,

I regret exceedingly that your very short stay in Philadelphia, on your return to Washington, should have deprived me of the advantage of an interview, as there are several points, connected with the Mint here, and its Branches, respecting which I wished to consult you.

One of these subjects, to which it has become necessary to ask your immediate attention, and through you that of the President, regards the employment of a Second Engraver. In a letter of the 16th of June, my predecessor, Dr. Moore, laid this matter very fully before the Department, and recommended Mr. Lewis Gobrecht of Philadelphia, as a suitable artist to fill the place, — a recommendation in which I can cordially and conscientiously join. In your reply of the 20th of June, you state that the President had approved of Dr. Moore's suggestion relative to the Second Engraver, and the amount of his compensation ($1500 per ann.) It was not contemplated, however, that this arrangement should go into effect until the beginning of the next year. But an unhappy circumstance has recently occurred, which renders it indispensable that Mr. Gobrecht be engaged without delay. Our Engraver, Mr. Kneass, has had an attack of paralysis, affecting his

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right side, and disabling him, for the present, from the execution of his duties. I have little doubt, from his present situation, that he will recover from this attack, so as to be able to resume his station at the Mint; but to do this soon would endanger his recovery, and it would be unreasonable to expect from him, hencefoward, that close attention to business which is believed to have contributed to his disease.

Under these circumstances, I ask for authority to engage the services of Mr. Gobrecht immediately, at the rate of $1500 per annum, to be paid out of our Contingent ~~fund~~ appropriation, until some permanent arrangement can be made by Law.

In connexion with this subject, it may be proper for me to mention, that one of the first points that engaged my attention here, and one respecting which I feel peculiar anxiety, is a reform in the Coinage, which may make it more conformable to good taste, and the present condition of the arts in our country. I have accordingly engaged Mr. Thomas Sully to make a design for the face of the coin, and Mr. Titian Peale for the Reverse. I depend upon Mr. Gobrecht for the execution of the dies; and I hope to be able, in a few weeks, to send to you a Specimen, to be submitted to the President, for his approbation.

Yours, very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant, &c.,
R. M. Patterson
Director Mint U.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Aug. 28, 1835.

Sir,

I received yesterday a letter from Messrs. Mosler & Oppenheimer of New York, stating that the Government of Venezuela was desirous of obtaining, from the Mint here, $10000 in cents and $5000 in half-cents, and inquiring whether this amount could be furnished. — I replied that the demand for copper coins, for our own circulation, was considerable at present, and seemed to be increasing, and that, as the regular supply, for this purpose, could not be interrupted, they must submit to a delay, perhaps of some months, before the whole amount required could be coined for them.

A similar application was made last winter, by the same house, for $5000 worth of copper coins, and was referred to you, by Mr. Noble, for your approbation, which was granted. I presume, that, as the government gains about 30 per cent. on this coinage, you would give the same decision now; but I have not thought it right to undertake this large order, (two millions of pieces,) without communicating the circumstances to you, that you may act in the case, if you think proper.

I am, most respectfully
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1835.

Sir,

I return to you a portion of the coin forwarded by you, at the request of Saml. C. Ream Esq., to be tested at the Mint. You will see, by the enclosed Certificate of the Assayer, that the piece is spurious. The exterior seems to be of good silver, but the interior is of some base alloy, of which we have not yet ascertained the composition satisfactorily. The coinage, at some of the Mexican Mints, is so bad as to hold out a great temptation to Counterfeiters.

Very respectfully,
your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury, Sec.
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1835.

Sir,

The lots and buildings occupied by the Old Mint, in Seventh Street, still remain unsold, and a useless expense to government for taxes and ground-rent. After consulting with persons on whose judgment I think I can rely, I am induced to ask your consent to offer this property at public sale, without limitation of price, — as it is believed that no risk in value is to be now looked for. It was formerly offered, and bid in at $14500.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

See if have power to sell it by any act of so, let it be duly advertised

I sold on a credit with approved
security of 90 days.
W

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Sep. 26, 1835.

Sir,

We have just completed, under the superintendence of Mr. Peale, a model of a Coining-press, formed from plans which he saw in successful operation in France and in Germany, and possessing many very manifest advantages over the screw-presses now employed at the Mint. Among these one of the most important is that it admits the immediate and easy application of Steam power. At present, our larger presses require the operation of three men each, while I am sure that one man could attend five of the new presses. The work too may be done much more rapidly, — a desideratum of which we now feel the necessity.

Under these circumstances, I am anxious to have one of the new presses constructed immediately for this Mint, to be

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employed for the copper coinage; and I should not hesitate to order it, on my own authority, but for a difficulty which makes it proper that I should apply for your consent. It is, that the Mechanics have, of sufficient skill to execute the work, are all so much engaged, that I cannot have it done, without interrupting the contract for the Screw-presses for the New Orleans Branch. If this can be permitted, Messrs. Merrick & Co. will commence the new press immediately, and will give it a fair trial. If it succeed to our expectations, it ought to be made the model of all the Branch Mint Presses; and, on this account, as well as for our own immediate wants, it is important that the experiment should be made without delay. I ask therefore your opportunity of ~~this~~ my proposed employment of Messrs. Merrick & Co. upon the work.

Most respectfully,

Your faithful Servant,

R. M. Patterson,

Director

To

Hon. Levi Woodbury,

Sec. of Treasury.

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Acknowledge receipt of your letter, that I am willing he should adopt any course as to the new press, which will not endanger the assembled preparation of the meeting for the Branches —

That preparation is considered as permanent adjourned to the 1st of December or earlier I want a detailed report of the progress made in the preparation of that meeting &c — to be laid before Congress

W

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Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, October 6. 1835.

Sir,

I send you enclosed, copies of the forms used at the Mint on the deposite of bullion, and as they appear to me to be very objectionable, I take the liberty of asking your attention to them.

The Treasurer's receipt, known in the money market by the name of Mint Certificate, is a negotiable paper; and it is of indispensable importance to the Depositor that it should be so, since it enables him to obtain from the Banks or from individuals the value of his deposite, without waiting for the regular course of coinage at the Mint. A consequence is, that these Certificates are often transferred from hand to hand by endorsement; and it is essential therefore that they should be explicit and intelligible. Yet the whole face of the Certificate is generally deceptive. It expressly declares that the value of the deposite is a certain sum, and that this sum "is to be delivered unto the depositor in coins of the United States, agreeably to law and the usage of the Mint." The Director's warrant also authorizes and requires the Treasurer to pay this sum. With this same sum the depositor is credited on our books for his bullion, and debited on the delivery of the coins. Yet this sum is not the net value of the deposite "according to Law and the usage of the Mint," and is not paid, and was never intended to be paid to the depositor, who may find, on

the back of his Certificate, endorsed in manuscript the words "deduct for refining, alloy, parting, toughening, $325.74." In general these deductions are small, but sometimes, as when silver or gold is parted, they are considerable.

I think, sir, you will agree with me that this system requires reform.

In the Acts of Congress, on the subject of the Mint, the only passage bearing upon the point in question is substantially as follows: "to the end that it may be known if any preference (in payment) is given, shall be given, the Officer receiving the bullion (the Treasurer) shall give to the person bringing the same a Memorandum in writing, under his hand, denoting the weight, value and fineness thereof, together with the day and order of its delivery into the Mint."

To execute fully the intentions of this passage, I would propose that the depositor should be furnished with a Memorandum, containing every point of information regarding his deposite that he could possibly require. I send you such a form enclosed. Among the advantages which it would possess, one, by no means the least important is, that it will demand ~~greater precision~~ a greater degree of precision, than has heretofore been practised, in the Offices who estimate the deductions. — With this Memorandum, there should be given to the depositor a negotiable Mint Certificate, stating, on the face of it, only the net amount payable by the Mint. Of this I also send you the form which I propose. You will see that it is exceedingly simple, as it ought to be, for the detailed information relative to the deposite, which interests the depositor only, is given to him in the Memorandum.

The Director's Warrant to the Treasurer should, in this system, be made, of course, to correspond with the net amount

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really to be paid.

As to our accounts, the Original-entry books and Registers will remain the same, but the Journal entries must be altered. At present the depositor is credited for the whole value of his bullion without deduction, and when paid he is debited to Sundries, viz: Coinage, and Profit & Loss; Coinage for the actual amount paid, and Profit & Loss for the deductions.

In the new system, the depositor should be credited by Bullion for so much as he is actually entitled to after deduction. When paid he will be debited simply to Coinage.

In order to bring the deductions into the accounts, it will be sufficient, at the end of each month, to make a Journal Entry of "(Gold) Bullion Dr To Profit & Loss" for the various items of deduction (to be specified as heretofore) which have accrued within the past month.

You will observe that, in this communication, I have confined my examples to gold bullion. All my remarks, however, apply equally to Silver.

In conclusion, I most respectfully ask your assent to the proposed changes.

Your very faithful Servant, &c.,

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To/
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Treasurer's Office, Philadelphia, October 3. 1835

No 400

GOLD BULLION.

I acknowledge to have received the 1st instant from A. B. ——— Gold Bullion for Coinage, weighing gross two hundred and sixty ——— ounces, ten ——— pennyweights ~~and ——— grains~~: And which by the Assayer's Return, dated this day, is found to contain two hundred and fifty three ——— ounces, ——— ~~pennyweights~~ and ——— ~~grains~~ of Standard Gold, and is therefore equal in value to Four thousand two hundred and one Dollars, ——— ~~Cents and ——— Mills~~, and for which Gold Coins of the United States are to be delivered unto the said A. B. ——— agreeably to law, and the usage of the Mint.

C. D. —Treasurer.

	ounces,	dwts.	grs.
Gross weight,	260 =	10 =	0
Standard wt.	253 =	0 =	0

4201 Dolls. 00 Cts. ——— ~~Mills.~~

Witness to Signature.

E. F.

To the Treasurer of the Mint.

Pay to the Cashier of the ——— Bank ~~Bank~~, the amount contained in the above Certificate.

A. B.

estimate which I have received from the

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Oct. 10, '35.

Memorandum of Gold Bullion deposited the 1st

Gold Bullion.
No. 400

Mint of the United States,
Treasurer's Office. Philadelphia, October 3. 183

GOLD BULLION deposited the first day of October 1835

by A. B. weighing

	No.	Before Melting. Ounces,	dwt.	grs.	Gross Weight. after melting. Ounces,	dwt.	grs.	Standard Weight. Ounces,	dwt.	grs.	Value. Dollars,	Cents,	Mills.
Amalgam	1	102	10	0	100	0	0	109	8	12	1780	10	
Bars	2	50	18	0	50	10	0	42	6	0	720	70	
native Grains	3	110	1	12	110	0	0	101	5	12	1700	20	
		263	9	12	260	10	0	253	0	0	4201	00	
		Deduct from No. 1. for alloy, 3 cts. per oz.									.28		
		" " " 2 " refining 4 cts. "									2.02		
		" " " 3 " parting Silver 6 cts. "									6.06	8	36
		Add Silver extracted from No. 3									4192 10	64 15	
											Whole proceeds $	4202	79

The above is a true and particular statement of a de
Mint, corresponding to Certificate No. 400 & 785, issued herewith

Appropriation. A rough
from the

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Oct. 10, '35.

Memorandum of Gold Bullion deposited the 1st

Gold Bullion.
No. 400

Mint of the United States,
Treasurer's Office Philadelphia, October 3. 1835.

Mint Certificate.

I acknowledge to have received, on the first instant, from Thomas Fleming — — — a deposite for coinage, of Gold Bullion, of the net value of Four thousand one hundred and ninety two — — — dollars Sixty four cents, to be delivered to the said depositor, or order in Gold Coins of the United States, agreeably to Law, and the usage of the Mint.

$ 4192.64

C. A. Treasurer.

The above is a true and particular statement of a de
Mint, corresponding to Certificates No. 400 & 785, issued herewith

appropriation. A rough
ceived from the

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Oct. 10, '35

Memorandum of Gold Bullion deposited the 1st
at the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, by
of weight and value as follo

	Weight Before Melting			Weight After Melting			Standard Weight			Value, 25.8 grs. to the dollar.		Additions. Standard Silver extracted		Value of Silver		Deduc Refining, 4 cts. per oz.		Parti Silver 6 cts. per
No.	Ounces.	dwt.	grs.	Ounces.	dwt.	grs.	Ounces.	dwt.	grs.	Dolls.	Cts.	Oz.	dwt.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.
1	102	10	0	100	0	0	109	8	12	1780	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	50	18	0	50	10	0	42	6	0	720	70	–	–	2	–	2	02	–
3	110	1	12	110	0	0	101	5	12	1700	20	9	10	10	15	–	–	6
als.	263	9	12	260	10	0	253	0	0	4201	00	9	10	10	15	2	02	6

Deduct 8. 36
Gold Certificate – 4192. 64
Silver Certificate 10. 15
Whole Proceeds . . . #4202. 79

2 06
.28
8.36

The above is a true and particular statement of a
Mint, corresponding to Certificate No. 400 & 785, issued herewith

the appropriation. A receipt
I am received from the

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Oct. 10, '35.

Sir,

The machinery for the Mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega is not yet under contract, because the only mechanics here who could be entrusted with the work are engaged in fulfilling their contracts for the New Orleans Branch. They have told me however that they would soon be able to commence the machine for the other Branches, and they have been some time engaged in making ~~contracts for the~~ estimates for the new contracts. Under these circumstances, I am not able to give an entirely satisfactory answer to your letter of the 8th; but I may state that the plan and estimate for the Charlotte Mint provided by Dr. Moore, and afterwards adopted for the Dahlonega Mint, were made with an especial view to the probable cost of the machinery. The estimate amounted to $33,713, having a balance of a little more than $16000 of the appropriation. A rough estimate which I have received from an

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Rufus Tyler, one of the most competent judges, shows that this is as little as it would be safe to allow for the machinery of the mint; so that if the contracts have exceeded the estimate, the machinery could not be put up without an additional appropriation.

It is proper to add that I am assured that all the machinery can be ready by the time that the buildings are ready to receive it.

I am most respectfully
Your obedient servant
R. M. Patterson
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1835.

Sir,

Under the authority given by the President, the lots and buildings formerly occupied by the Mint were exposed to public sale, on Thursday night last, and brought only the sum of $ 10100, — being less than was bidden when a sale was attempted on a former occasion. Still I am convinced that it was right to have the sale at this time, for the place was a continual and needless expense to the government, for taxes, ground-rent and watching, and real estate is now on the decline in this city, so that nothing was to be expected from delay. Every possible publicity was given to the sale, and I am assured that the just market price was obtained.

The old machinery is to be sold, by auction, on the premises, on Monday next.

I am, with great respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, October 15.th 1835.

Sir,

I have already informed you that I was engaged in an attempt to procure designs for the coins of the United States, that might be more consistent, than those now used, with good taste and the present state of the arts in our country. With this object, Mr. Sully, whose high reputation is well known to you, was employed to make a sketch of the face of the coin, which, according to the act establishing the Mint, is to be "an impression emblematic of Liberty, with an inscription of the word Liberty, and the year of the coinage."

In the instructions given to Mr. Sully, I made the following suggestions.

"For the impression emblematic of Liberty, you know that our coins have heretofore used a bust, &c. It appears to me that it would be better to introduce an entire figure. When a likeness is to be given, as in the European coins, the head alone is very properly used, in order that the features may be distinctly represented. But, when an emblem only is called for, it would seem rather desirable to avoid this individuality in the features. Besides, there is certainly more room for a display of taste and beauty of form, when the full figure is used.

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"The round form of the coin, its small size, and the practical necessity of covering as much of the face as possible, seem to require that the figure be in a sitting posture, — sitting, for example, on a rock.

To be distinctly 'emblematic of Liberty' I would propose that the figure hold in her right hand the liberty-pole, surmounted by the pileus, — an emblem not unclassical, and which is universally understood.

I would also suggest, that the left hand be made to rest upon the United States Shield, on which the word 'Liberty' required by the law, may be inscribed."

In conformity with these views, Mr. Sully, after consulting various engravings and medals of classical authority, produced three sketches, of which one was unhesitatingly selected as the most spirited, graceful, and original. Of this, Mr. Gobrecht has made a slight outline on copper, of the size of the Dollar, in order to enable us to judge of the general effect of the figure upon the coin itself; and I have now the honor to submit the enclosed impressions, from this outline, to you, and through you to the President. I hope it will be understood that nothing more is intended to be presented, in this engraving, than the general device, and the disposition of the figure. The minute details will be carefully attended to in the execution, and will materially change and improve the effect.

I do not now, Sir, ask permission from the government to adopt this device definitively as the "impression emblematic of Liberty" to be introduced in our coins; but I ask the appro-

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bation of the President and yourself to my proceeding in the execution of a die, founded upon this device, from which a specimen coin may be struck, to be hereafter subjected to your final decision.

I am, sir, with great respect,

Your faithful servant,

R. M. Patterson,

Director.

To

Hon: Levi Woodbury

Secretary of the Treasury.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Oct. 16, 1835.

Sir,

Your letter of the 14th, respecting the supply of small Silver coins, has just been received. We are striking daily, from 20 to 25 000 pieces of such coins, and have been doing so for several weeks; nor am I aware of any difficulty or inconvenient delay in procuring them, for those who make us deposites of bullion. When they are asked, as they frequently are, for mere drafts, complaints ought not to be made when the coins cannot be furnished, since the Mint has no bullion except what belongs to Banks or individuals. Even for drafts, however, it is often in our power to supply the demands, by the permission of depositors that have coin due from us. Thus, of a deposite made at the Mint for Coinage, about a month ago, $15000, in small coins, have been distributed by us, for drafts, to various applicants.

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It is difficult to see the cause of the present unusual demand for change. That the rejection of small notes, from circulation, should increase the necessity for the silver coins which are to be directly substituted for them, would certainly be anticipated; and yet the demand for our layer coinage has not increased. It has been asserted that great quantities of our dimes and half-dimes are taken out of the country, particularly to Canada, where they pass for more than their intrinsic value.

I am making arrangements and procuring estimates for the execution of the Machinery for the Branch Mints of North Carolina and Georgia, and expect, in a few days, to make the contracts. I will take every care that no delay, in putting those mints in operation, shall arise in this quarter.

I am, Sir, with high respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, November 4. 1835.

Sir

I send you herewith, in compliance with the directions of the Department, the monthly Statement for October, of the gold coinage at the Mint of the United States.

With great respect

Your faithful Servant

R. M. Patterson

Director.

To
Hon: Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Nov 9. 1835.

Sir,

I have no other means for determining the amount of gold produced from the mines of the United States, than from the amounts deposited at the Mint for Coinage, of which I send you a Statement enclosed. The proprietors are so much interested in over-rating the production of their mines, that I do not think their statements can be received without suspicion. It was formerly believed that much of the gold bullion was exported; but we can hardly suppose this to be the case, since the relative value of the gold to silver was raised to the new ratio: yet you will observe that the deposites of American gold have not increased, but have somewhat diminished, since this change.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of Treasury.

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Sir

Philada Nov. 12. 1835

Your request of Yesterday, in regard to the amt. of American and other than that rend. at the Mint, has been rec'd this morning and will be carefully attended to - Please inform me whether my final reply may continue dispatching the business of the Department be delayed to about the 20th. instant -

I am very respectfully

Your obed't Serv't

Saml. Moore

Hon'l Levi Woodbury

Sec'y of the Treasury

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Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, November 13. 1835.

Sir,

I have the honor to send you herewith an estimate of the expenses of the Mint for the year 1836, amounting in all to $90,000.

The employment of a Second Engraver, at a salary of $1500, has already been a subject of correspondence with the Department, and has had the approbation of the President and yourself. The book-keeper has been heretofore paid $600 out of the contingent fund. This salary is now placed under the proper head, and I have proposed that it should be raised to $700. I also propose to raise, from $700 to $800, the salary of the Director's clerk.

You will observe among the items, an estimate of $20,000, for new machinery and apparatus. The objects contemplated in this expenditure may be justly said to embrace a complete remodelling of the Mint Establishment. The whole melting and refining department is behind the improvements of the age, and requires, in my judgment, a thorough reform; — an object which, it is but justice to say, my predecessor had greatly at heart. The operations of milling and coining are now performed by human labour. We are already making arrangements for doing the whole

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of this work by steam-power.

In the Assayer's Department, the humid assay for silver has been successfully introduced, and is in daily operation, and new arrangements for the assay by fire are about to be commenced. — I am confident, sir, that, when the intended changes are completed, the delay in the coinage of deposites, which is now a subject of just complaint, may be so far reduced as to be no longer an evil. Indeed, if the Government would make the Mint the depositary of a part of its treasure, say of one million of dollars, so that we might have coins to that amount ready in advance, I believe that, in all ordinary cases, the amounts of the individual deposites might be paid at the Mint, as soon as their value could be ascertained.

I would also take the liberty of mentioning that, as in the contemplated changes, the amount of human labor will be very much reduced, it is just to expect that there will be a corresponding reduction in the future expenses of the Mint.

I am Sir, most respectfully,

Your faithful Servant

R. M. Patterson,

Director.

To

Hon: Levi Woodbury

Secretary of the Treasury.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 1836.

Sir,

The Contractor for erecting the Branch Mint at Charlotte having paid us a visit here, at the request of the Commissioner Mr. McComb, our attention was called to many points about the building that had not been sufficiently studied, and to some extraordinary discrepancies between the drawings and the specifications. The whole matter has since been studied over by us, in all its bearings, and complete sets of new drawings, for both the Gold Mints, prepared, — correct, as I believe, in all their parts. These I now send to you, with a request, if they meet your approbation, that they may be transmitted to Mr. McComb and Mr. Noble. If you will open one of the rolls, you will see the disposition which it is proposed to make of the several apartments; and, in particular, you will see, that room has been found for the residence of the Superintendent in the building, an object which has appeared to me important.

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None of the corrections made are such as to interfere at all with the contracts, or the specifications, — the errors lying principally in the drawings. Some gratuities are, indeed, omitted, which may, I should hope, enable Mr. Few to reduce somewhat his contract, which is so much higher than Mr. McComb's.

Every exertion will be made to have the Machinery ~~made~~ ready, by the time that the buildings are ready to receive it.

I have set on foot inquiries, respecting the quantity of gold procured in the Mints of the United States, which will, I hope, enable me, in a few days, to give a satisfactory answer to your letter of the 12th.

I am, with great respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson
Director.

To/
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Novem 19. 1835.

Sir

My suggestion respecting a government deposite in the Mint looked to a period when, by the improvements which are in progress and in contemplation, and for the expense of which I asked an appropriation of $20,000, the capabilities of the institution shall be so far increased as to enable us to get beforehand with our coinage. Such is not our condition at present; for we have now in our vaults uncoined silver amounting to more than twelve hundred thousand dollars. The delay that must take place before so large an amount can be coined, especially as much of it is required in small pieces, is an inconvenience and even a serious loss to the depositor, and must have a tendency to prevent deposites from being made. In my letter of the 14th, I stated my conviction that, by the introduction of the most improved processes now employed in Europe, we should, in the course of the coming year, be enabled, with even a diminished cost to the government, to reduce the delay of the coinage so much that it would be no longer a serious evil. Still an inconvenient delay might occasionally occur. Deposites do not flow in

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upon us regularly, but we are sometimes left almost idle, and sometimes, as at the present moment, overwhelmed with bullion. Now if we had a deposite from the government (left with us for safe-keeping, but subject to be recalled after reasonable notice,) this might be coined at our more leisure times, and could be paid from time to time to individual depositors, their bullion taking its place. Thus the returns might be made promptly, — I think almost always in the course of a week. Such a deposite would moreover present an advantage which is very important in a manufactory, namely, to keep the work going on steadily, without hurry at one time and want of employment at another. It would serve the part of a fly-wheel to all the operations of the Mint. We are now sometimes obliged to pay the men for extra-work, though no deduction can be made from their wages, when, at other times, we cannot give them even their ordinary tasks. The Mint was, at one period, during the present year, without bullion.

The advance of $20,000 to which you refer in your letter of the 16th, was not such a one as I have proposed. It was placed in the hands of the Director to enable him to pay promptly the amount of the Mint Certificates for Gold. But this amount was not given in coins, and a discount of ½ per cent. was charged to the depositor, thus supposing a necessary delay in the coinage of 60 days. The arrangement was found to be useless, as the Banks are willing to cash our Gold Certificates without discount. Accordingly my Predecessor, on leaving Office, closed this account and returned the deposite.

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I send herewith, at your desire, a statement of the amount of gold and silver coinage for two months of the present year.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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I am not aware of any Act of Congress authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Mint with funds to pay for bullion deposited for coinage except the Act of April 2nd 1792 (sec 14) and by that sect it is provided that in making such payments 1/2 per cent shall be deducted to constitute a fund towards defraying the expenses of the Mint.

Might not funds be supplied to the Mint to enable it to coin small pieces in advance to be exchange for bullion & deducting the 1/2 per Cent?

Respy submitted
Dallas.
23 Nov 15

Prepare a letter to the Officers of the Mint requesting them to submit, his own views on the points in detail
W

Amount of Gold and other Coinage issued at the Mint of the United States from January 1st to Octo 31st 1836.

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Amount of Gold and Silver Coinage executed at the Mint of the United States, from January 1st to October 31st 1835.

Gold Coins:

		Dollars
Half Eagles	323,055 pieces	1,900,780
Quarter Eagles	114,202 do.	
	437,257	

Silver Coins:

Half Dollars	3,926,000 pieces	
Quarter Dollars	1,232,000 do	
Dimes	1,080,000 do	
Half Dimes	2,140,000 do	2,486,000
	8,378,000	

Total of Gold & Silver Coinage during the first ten months of 1835 ... $ 4,386,780

Total Number of Pieces 8,815,257.

R. M. Patterson
Director Mint U.S.
Nov. 19, 1835.

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Sir

Philadelphia Nov. 24. 1835

My application for information in regard to the com.y communicated for a considerable period, & not brought to the Mint, has been for some days full than I had expected, and especially from one Quarter where no reply has been rec.d - If I do not by the 26 th. obtain the communication I had hoped for, I will proceed to answer your enquiry on this subject as well as I can without it -

I am very respectfully

Your obed.t Ser.t

Robt. M. Patterson

Hon. Levi Woodbury

Secretary of the Treasury

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C17

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Nov. 26, '35.

Sir,

Your letter of the 25th has received my full consideration, and I am convinced that your doubts as to your power to make the Mint Deposite, on the terms and for the object which I proposed, are well founded, and that the intervention of Congress will be necessary to bring about this desirable object. In one of the acts establishing the Mint, there is the following provision: —

"Provided, nevertheless, That it shall be at the mutual option of the party or parties bringing such bullion, and of the director of said mint, to make an immediate exchange of coins for standard bullion, with a deduction of one half per cent. from the weight of pure gold or pure silver contained in said bullion, as an indemnification to the Mint for the time which will necessarily be required for coining the said bullion, and for the advance which shall have been so made in coin. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish

the said Mint, from time to time, whenever the State of the Treasury will admit thereof, with such sums as may be necessary for effecting the said exchanges, to be replaced, as speedily as may be, out of the coins which shall have been made of the bullion for which the moneys so furnished shall have been exchanged; and the said deduction of one-half per cent. shall constitute a fund towards defraying the expenses of the said mint."

In consequence of the discount charged, this provision has proved to be of no value. The delay of coinage seldom extends to 60 days, and Mint Certificates are worth at so high a discount, in the market, as ½ P cent. The provision seems, moreover, to be confined to Standard bullion.

The attention of Congress must necessarily be called to the subject of the Mint, this session, — since the act regarding the Branches is altogether insufficient. I shall, therefore, at a proper time, with your consent, make a communication to you with respect to those points which, in my judgment, call for new legislation, and among them the relinquishment of the

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discount for the prompt payment of deposites ought certainly to be included.

I hope to be able, in a very few days, to make my promised communication to you on the subject of the U.S. gold mines. It may not be improper, however, to mention, now, that my inquiries lead to the important conclusion, that the productiveness of these mines has diminished and is diminishing; though, perhaps, not permanently.

I am, most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Asby off & request him to confer with his Council respecting all the suggestions he deems proper as to changes in the Mint & mint laws &c

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Philad.a Nov.r 30. 1835

Sir

After a delay protracted beyond the point to which I had intended to confine myself, I am obliged, in replying to your inquiries of the 11th. to present an less ample data than it was at first my expectation to obtain; but I can not suppose it proper to defer any longer the remarks I have to offer.

On full consideration of the matters bearing on the question presented, I would estimate the amount of American Gold produced within the year ending 30th Sept. 1834, and not brought to the Mint, at $800,000, and that for the succeeding year at $600,000. There is not in either case

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any round sum, which I could name with the same ~~or equal~~ persuasion, that the probabilities of ~~ways~~ and ~~losses~~ were equal.

In making the above estimate I am aware that it may be regarded as indicating a tendency to decline, in the productiveness of the gold region, not consonant with the intimations on that head given by me on other occasions in regard to this matter: and when it shall appear, as probably it will, that the amount of American gold offered for coinage within the present year, is less than in the year preceding, this tendency to decline might be considered as confirmed.

In regard to this fact I have however to observe - that the first production of American gold, was yielded from surface washings, and the remarkable annual increase since 1824, resulted from the discovery of

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thon superficial mines, or deposits, throughout a large extent of country. There was little temptation, during the progressive development of those easy sources of supply, to look for and develope the deeper auriferous veins. It is only within a very few years that there have been much explored, and up to the present time, none of them are worked with that degree of practical skill, necessary to insure, unless with ores so rich as to compensate for the loss from bad methods and unfit machinery and combinations.

My impression is that the annual production may yet further diminish, from the failure of the superficial mines, which are, one after another, becoming exhausted, while the working of the deeper veins by contrivances suited to the various kinds of ore, has not

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Cuzco superficies. On these American veins, which penetrate the unknown depths and may not be exhausted for centuries, we must in a few years rely for our principal, if not wholly, supply of American gold.

European enterprise are now in progress, under the patronage of various spirited companies, to support the system of gold Mining in the U. States. The instance of certain success in the application of Machinery in the large way, will lay a foundation for the general prosperity of this department of employment.

A Gentleman who went, some twelve years since, from the U. States to Peru, and after acquiring during a ten years residence there, an intimate acquaintance with the operations of Gold and Silver Mining, and who during the last two years has been in the gold district of

the U. States, has communicated to me some very interesting remarks on the subject of our Mines. Of the surface or deposite mines, he speaks as promising little importance, from their being so soon exhausted. The states, and I hardly not say correctly, that a large proportion of the mines will, as in other countries, have to be found to vanish or become barren in descending below water level: such must of course be abandoned, and only those prosecuted which are found to retain their richness in they descend. Of this endowing class, such a number as can hardly be counted, will be found as will render gold mining a permanent and lucrative pursuit in the U. States. Within the range of his own knowledge, he enumerates seven mines within the States of North and South Carolina, of such a decided character,

that he regards them as capable of producing from each mine, when properly worked, $20,000 yearly for half a century.

It would seem a highly probable conjecture, that only a small proportion of the rich veins within those States, have as yet been discovered, compared with what will be laid open in the course of years, by industry and experience applied to a pursuit which is yet in its infancy among us - and surprising, which is improbable, that the gold district does not extend beyond Virginia and Georgia, when the gold region is not less interesting there in the States first mentioned - the field thus presented to this department of enterprise, is sufficiently expanded to justify very sanguine anticipations in regard to the continued production of American gold.

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I am aware that these speculations on the future, do not strictly belong to the scope of the inquiries addressed to me. As they have known on the general subject of gold Mining in the U. States, which as a statistical question is not merely curious but of public concern, they will not it is presumed be unacceptable.

Dr Patterson has made careful inquiries, I believe, on the subject presented by the Department, and with better aids from his present position, will no doubt furnish much information - We have not command the results to which we have been recently brought, supposing on the whole to avoid this.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obed't Sv't

Jno. Wood

Hon'l Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1835.

Sir,

In explanation of the communication between the Mint and the Houses of Sanders and of Warwick and Longman, I take the liberty of recalling your attention to the subjoined extract of a letter from Dr. Moore to yourself, written on the 12th of March last. Mr. Warwick has now in his hands a considerable weight of our old pots, and I think, with Dr. Moore, that it might that both houses should be employed.

It is my wish, however, that the whole matter of the mintage in the Mint be placed upon a more satisfactory footing than at present, and, when Mr. Clonds successor shall be appointed, I will not fail to take advantage of the opportunity to bring about so desirable an object.

Mr. Cloud has this day handed me his resignation to be sent to the President. Let me renew to you my earnest recommendation of Mr. Peale as his successor.

I am very respectfully,
Sir, Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Extract of Letter from Dr. Noon to Secretary of Treasury: March 12, 1835.

"Within the last two years, however, an opportunity has been embraced of having this sweep smelted in New York. Mr. Warwick, of that city, who had become known to our jewellers, from whom he had taken the sweep from their shops to be smelted, proposed to take that of the Mint and smelt it for one third of the produce. I encouraged Mr. Cloud, the Melter and Refiner, to place in his hands, for this purpose, the quantity then accumulated at the Old Mint, as the terms seemed more advantageous than expending further labor on the material here. This was accordingly done. The amount of precious metal, rendered in returns, becomes, of course, just as if recovered at the Mint, parted into ingots, and thus reducing the Mint gage balance against the Melting Department. The sweep accumulated since that experiment has also been smelted by the same person; and, about July next, Mr. Cloud calculates on his taking the chief part of what shall then be on hand, which he supposes may amount to about $500 in value, for the current half year. — Another smelting establishment, of Messrs. Sanders, of New York also, has lately proposed to take a portion of this sweep, and, for the purpose of creating a competition, they were encouraged to expect a part of what will be accumulated in July. A competition, in such a case, is very desirable. Partly to the prospect of this,

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and partly no doubt, to our sweep being regarded as slightly better, in the Smelter, on account of the increased quantity of gold operated upon, Mr. Warwick, who was here a few days since, offered to smelt the present sweep, at one fourth of the present instead of one third."

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609

172

Mint of the United States

Philadelphia, December 4: 1835.

Sir

I send you herewith, in compliance with the directions of the Department, the monthly Statement for November, of the gold coinage at the Mint of the United States.

With great respect,

your faithful Servant

R. M. Patterson,

Director.

To Hon: Levi Woodbury

Secretary of the Treasury

Please turn over.

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P.S.— I am mortified that I am not able, even now, to send to you my estimate of the production of the Mines in the United States. The delay has been caused entirely by my waiting for a communication from Mr. King, the largest Manufacturer of Gold in this city, and who made, at my request, inquiries, in person, among the Manufacturers and refiners in Gold. If I do not get Mr. King's communication in the course of tomorrow, I will give you the best estimate I can from without it, though I shall regret to be under the necessity of doing so.

You will observe that the gold coinage of the last month is the largest of the year.

Dollars 8100 00/100

GIRARD BANK.

Philadelphia, January 5th 1836

The Treasurer of the United States has credit in this Bank for Eight Thousand, one hundred Dollars 00/100

deposited by R.M. Patterson Director of the Mint subject to the Order of the said Treasurer of the United States, Purchase money of the old Mint

~~and payable upon the return of this Certificate.~~

No. 125

W. D. Lewis Jr

617

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1835.

Sir,

I regret that it was not in my power to present to you an estimate of the production of the gold mines of the United States, at the time when you desired it. I have indeed found the task a very embarrassing one, and I have not, even yet, been able to accomplish it by any means to my own satisfaction. The difficulty consists in determining the amount of our uncoined gold which is used in manufactures.

Mr. J. D. Beers, the celebrated Broker of New York, who is believed to have purchased more American gold than any other individual in the United States, writes to me, that, since the change of the ratio, he has sent all his American gold, (with very trifling exceptions,) to the Mint. He says that none is now exported, and that very little is used by the manufacturers, who prefer foreign gold coins, which may be readily procured.

Mr. Curtis, (of the House of Wilmerth, Moffatt & Curtis, Assayers, of N. Y.,) in a letter to Dr. Moore, of the 19th ult., estimates the annual assays of American gold, in New York, at about $170,000, and says that much of this gold is used by the manufacturers, but does not give any conjecture

as to the quantity.

The most specific information that I obtained I obtained from Mr. John King of this city, Gold Beater, who made, at my request, particular inquiries among the Manufacturers known in New York. From the statement which he gives me, I should estimate the whole consumption of gold in manufactures, (gold-leaf, jewellery, button-guilding,) in the U. S., at 32000 ounces. Of this it is believed that not more than one fourth is American gold, — the value of which, supposing it of the averages fineness of our standard, would be $148,837. The amount of American gold received at the Mint, during the present year, will be about $700,000, — thus giving the whole produce of the mines about $850,000. Some of the gold, however, forms an irregular circulating medium in the countries where it is found, and will add something to the above amount. Still I think it may be pretty confidently asserted that the whole produce of the gold mines of the U. S., for the present year, has not exceeded a million of dollars.

I have had personal communications with Mess. King of N.C., Quimby, Walker, and several other miners and persons interested in the American Mines. In many of their views as to the future they differ, but on one point they

are all agreed: it is that the productiveness of the U. S. mines has been diminishing, and that the present year has fallen short of the two preceding ones. Some of the reasons of this are sufficiently obvious. The best surface and depositc mines, which were worked at a comparatively trifling expense, are either exhausted, or so far reduced as to be no longer profitable.— The great value of labor on the cotton plantations has diverted the gold regions of hands that might have been employed in mining at low wages.— The vein-mines, which are alone to be depended upon for continued productiveness, have, in many instances, been abandoned as unprofitable,—and others, from which the greatest hopes are entertained, are not yet in a condition to be worked advantageously.

As to the important question, whether the production of gold in the United States has passed its maximum, I find a difference of opinion among the persons best able to judge; but the greater number think that it has not, and that some of the mines, with improved machinery and processes, are destined to become very productive.

I am provided further and more accurate information, as to the quantity of American gold produced from the mines, and consumed in manufactures. I shall continue to keep this subject constantly in view; and I hope, on some future occasion, to make to you a more satisfactory communication with regard to it.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

Dec 21st 1836
Dr Patterson
Director Mint
Amount of Gold

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 35.

Sir,

After much study and labor, we have completed the plans and models of the machinery for the Branch Mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega, and we are now receiving proposals for their execution. The contracts will be made, and the work be in hand, by the close of the year.

Mr. Gordon, of New Orleans, is now with me. We have carefully studied the appropriations of the apartments in the New Orleans Mint, and find, that, besides accommodating all the machinery and operations of the mint, residences may be found for at least three of the officers, and this without extending the building, or increasing the cost. Mr. Gordon will show you the plans we took, and submit them for your approbation.

Will you permit me to suggest to you the importance of hastening the appoint-

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must of Mr. Franklin Peale to the office of Melter and Refiner, in the point of being vacated by Mr. Cloud. As Mr. Peale is already in the Mint, we might, if his appointment were known, proceed at once in arranging the business connected with the change of officer, and the transfer of bullion, &c. We have very heavy deposites on hand, and it is of great importance that the operations of the Melting department should proceed without interruption. On these grounds, our Chief Coiner, Mr. Eckfeldt, has several times begged me to urge upon you the necessity of an early ~~appointment~~ nomination, and I now do so at his request.

Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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P.S. Your request, for information with regard to the transactions in gold between the Banks and the Mint, was received this morning, and will be complied with as early as possible.

ask at
State Dept
if Mr Banks
has been
nominated
Yours truly W

Mint of the United States
Philada Jan'y 2. 1837

Sir,

I send herewith, in compliance with the directions of the Department, the Statement of Gold deposites and Coinage for the month of December.

With great respect
Your Obedient Servant,

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

for R. M. Patterson
Director
Wm E. DuBois

Dec'r 4th 1836. no statement sent as for file
C.S. packet.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1836.

Sir,

I have the honor to send you inclosed a certificate of deposite, in the Girard Bank, to your credit, of eight thousand one hundred dollars, ($8100,) being the amount of the purchase money paid by Michael Bates, for a part of the property formerly occupied by the Mint. I send, at the same time, to the Secretary of State, a deed for the conveyance of this property, to be executed by the President; and, for this purpose, it is necessary that the Secretary should have, from the Comptroller, a certificate of the receipt of this payment, which, therefore, I have respectfully to request, that you will cause to be sent to him.

I am, most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson
Director

To
Jno. Campbell Esq.
Treasurer of U. S.

617

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1836.

Sir,

I neglected to mention to you, in my letter of last night, that I had received, yesterday, payment for a part of the property formerly occupied by the Mint, the amount being $8100. I sent them sent to the Treasurer of the U. S. a certificate of deposite of this sum, to his credit, in the Girard Bank. I have also sent, to the Secretary of State, a Deed for the property, to be executed by the President. I do not see that any further action, on your part, is necessary, in this transaction; but I have judged it proper that I should make to you this statement.

I have heard, with much surprise, that two persons are now at Washington soliciting for the office to which Mr. Reed has been nominated, and endeavoring to interfere with his confirmation by the

Senate. If they should unhappily succeed, a blow will be struck at our establishment from which it will be difficult for it to recover. The vacant office is one of great labor, delicacy, and responsibility, and one requiring a great deal of practical knowledge, which Mr. Peale has had the opportunity of acquiring, and of which the applicants who have been named to me possess none whatever. It is not for Mr. Peale's sake, — though I shall the highest personal regard for him, — but for our own sakes, that I am so anxious for his appointment.

Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson
Director.

Hon. Levi Woodbury.

178

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, January 7. 1836.

Sir,

The appointment of Mr. Peale gives rise to a vacancy in the Mint which I think it important to have supplied,— the place of Assistant Assayer. I beg leave to nominate for this situation, Mr. William E. DuBois, and I respectfully beg your approbation, and that of the President, of this appointment.

Mr. DuBois holds at present the situation of Director's Clerk, but as I have not required much service from him, he has been principally engaged, since I came into the Mint, in performing the very duties to which I now wish him to be devoted. Mr. Peale having been fully employed in making the designs for the new machinery, and superintending the workmen, the duty of assisting the Assayer was assigned to Mr. DuBois, and he has acquired such practical knowledge and expertness in the processes, as to enable me conscientiously to recommend him as qualified for the vacant place. I am also authorised to state that his appointment would have the full approbation of the Assayer, Mr. J. Eckfeldt.

Director.

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It may not be improper to add that Mr. DuBois is a young gentleman of fine talents and education, who was admitted to the bar, but was obliged, by a complaint of the throat which affected his voice, to abandon that profession.

If my nomination of Mr. DuBois shall meet the approbation of the President, (as required by law,) there will then be a vacancy of a clerkship, and I wish it to be filled, not by a Director's clerk, but by a new Treasurer's Clerk, an assistant much wanted, — indeed, in my judgment, indispensable to the proper and legal performance of the duties of the Treasurer's Department. — It is a singular anomaly in the practice of the Mint up to this time, that all the weighing and counting is done by the Chief Coiner, although he is himself one of the officers most deeply involved in these weighings and countings, according to which he is charged and credited on the Treasurer's books. The whole system of the Mint accounts requires, on the other hand, that the weighing and counting should be done by the Treasurer. At present, neither the bullion nor the coins are really ever in the Treasurer's possession, nor does he really make the payments of coins to the depositors. Legally he does all this, but practically it is a fiction. In the progress of the bullion through the Mint, it is, during part of the time, lost sight of by the Treasurer, in consequence of a half-private half-official account kept between the Melter and Coiner. Now all this is wrong, and incompatible with a proper system of accountability. To reform it, nothing more is necessary than to require the Treasurer to perform really the duties lawfully belonging to his Office, and to

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order that no officer of the Mint shall receive any bullion except from the Treasurer, or return any bullion or coins except to the Treasurer. For this object I propose to give to the Treasurer a new Clerk, to perform the duties of Weigher and Teller, to weigh and record all the bullion received for Coinage, and all that transfered to and from the Melter and Coiner, and to weigh and count the coins received from the Coiner and paid to the depositors. — For the sake of bringing about this desirable object, without any increase of expense to the government, I am willing to forego abandon my claim to a special clerk, and to depend upon the assistance of those in the Treasurer's Office, and to that which I may still receive claim from Mr. DuBois.

Having had the changes here spoken of in contemplation for some time, I have sought also for a suitable person to fill the clerkship in question, and I take the liberty of naming Mr. James Maxwell for this place. He is recommended to me, in the most confident terms, by persons on whom I can rely, for his competency and for his integrity and private worth. The Treasurer, Gov. Findlay, authorises me to say that he approves of this nomination.

The salary of the Assistant Assayer will be $1000 as at present, that of the new Clerk $800, the sum given in my estimate for the Director's Clerk. The changes therefore, bring no new expenses upon the Mint.

Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Resolution 3 March 1791 - Authorizes President to employ such principal Artists as may be necessary to carry said resolution into effect -

2 Sec - Act - 12 April 1792 - Vol - 2 pa 263 Authorizes Director to employ from time to time, with the approbation of the President, as many Clerks, workmen & servants as he shall from time to time find necessary -

3 Sec - Act April 21. 1800 Vol. 4 pa: 57 Authorizes one Clerk at $700 - and Director to expend $1000 additional in Clerk hire at his discretion -

Sec. 8 Act - 1792 Vol - 2 pa. 265 - authorizes payment from the Treasury of all expenses which may hereafter accrue for the maintenance & support of the mint -

July 8 1796

Directs that

Remunerating an Asst

Engraver & Clerk

Laid before

Pd. for

Sanctioned

Approved

A. J.

M. 159. Jan 7

Jacobs

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, January 8. 1836.

Sir

I send you herewith, in compliance with the directions of the Department, the monthly Statement for December, of the gold coinage at the Mint of the United States.

With great respect

Your faithful Servant

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To/
Hon: Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Statement of the Balance of Gold remaining at the Mint uncoined on the 30th November 1835, with the amount deposited for Coinage within the month of December; together with the amount of Gold Coinage within the same period.

Remaining at the Mint uncoined, November 30. 1835.		$ 75,360.
Deposited for coinage within the month of December, viz:		
Uncoined Gold Bullion of the United States	$ 36,950.	
Do Do Do Foreign . . .	17,550.	
United States coins of former Standard, none.		
Foreign coins	26,230.	80,730
		156,090.
Amount coined within the month of December including $ 5000 in Quarter Eagles		79,530.
Remaining at the Mint uncoined, December 31. 1835		$ 76,560.

Mint of the United States
December 31st 1835.

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Jan. 11th, 1836.

Sir,

The accounts of the late Melter & Refiner, Mr. Joseph Cloud, have been finally closed this day, under the conditions of the law, and to our entire satisfaction.

Mr. Peale has also this day taken his oath of office before Judge Hopkinson. I have forwarded to Mr. Poinsett the records of the Mint, as I find this to have been the custom heretofore.

I send you enclosed Mr. Peale's bond, with sureties, for the faithful discharge of his office. The law on the subject, after naming the oath, says, "and (he) shall also become bound to the United States of America, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of six thousand dollars, with conditions for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office." — I am well acquainted with the gentlemen associated with Mr. Peale in his bond, and cannot hesitate to say that I think them good for the amount, — which, by the by, is a very small one, if it is to be considered as a security for the millions with which the Melter and Refiner is entrusted. Our true reliance for safety must be upon the character of the officers & a rigid system of accountability.

Very respectfully, Your faithful Servant,

R. M. Patterson, Director.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

On frequent
Withdrawals Bonds
Mint to Cooling
to Mint Stock
Deposits on
Hand Subject
to

January 11th 1836
Director Mint
Enclosing Mr Peale's bond
&c

Acknowledges
Same inviting
attention Bank
Deposits & Mint
Annual
Report
&c

Mr Kane will
transmit Report
to Sec. by me

Jacobs

M. 165 Jan 14
Jacobs

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, 8th of January, 1836.

Sir,

I have the honor of sending you inclosed ten impressions just taken in soft metal from a trial die of the face of the new dollar, which Mr. Gobrecht completed this day. An anxiety to make the coins worthy of the national mint induced us to have a die first cut in brass, as a study, — and it is of this study that I now send you the result. It is not without points of imperfection which render it open to just criticism; but we are aware of them, and will see that they be corrected in the steel die, on the execution of which, with your approbation, we propose to enter immediately.

I am, sir, with the highest respect,
your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
The President
of the United States.

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Rec'd 11 Jany

Mint of the United States.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8th, 1836.

182

Sir,

I send you herewith two impressions taken very imperfectly in the fusible alloy, from a steely die which Mr. Gobrecht has just finished. We thought it prudent to make our first trial on a brass die, in order that the difficulties and imperfections might be seen, before the permanent die of steel was made. Some points are accordingly found which require correction, and which will be attended to in the steel die, on the execution of which we shall enter immediately, if the specimens now presented meet with the approbation of the President and yourself.

The thin piece, you will observe, offers the most distinct impression, but it is subject to bend, so that the general effect, as it will appear on the coin, is perhaps more accurately presented in the heavier medal.

I shall be grateful for your frank opinion of this attempt. I send specimens only to the President and yourself, as I do not think it wise to offer half-done work to general criticism.

Most respectfully,

Your faithful Servant

R. M. Patterson,

Director.

Hon. Levi Woodbury,

&c. &c. &c.

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C17

183

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Jan. 14, '36.

Sir,

I send you enclosed two more perfect impressions from the new die of Liberty, one of which I pray you to give to the President.—

It is impossible to represent the liberty pole in front of the figure, in a die; so that the whole rod could not be shown unless the figure were standing, as in the Pennsylvania Dollar. But the objections to a standing figure seem to me to be almost insuperable. It makes the effective long thin size on the coin less, so as to reduce it too much even for the dollar, as the Pennsylvania coin proves, and to make it absolutely unfit for the small coins. Moreover it does not cover a sufficient portion of the face of the coin.— It is true that in our first attempt the pole is not thrown sufficiently back from the figure, and this is in part due to a fault in the left arm and shoulder, the latter of which, as

you have probably observed, is too low, and too far from the neck, and the former of which is too prominent, requiring to be subdued and thrown back by being made flatter. A similar fault exists in the face, which we find to be very much improved by flattening the cheeks. The right arm is too muscular, and the articulation at the elbow is not properly marked. The right hand was at one time beautiful, but was injured by yielding to an injudicious criticism. The index finger of the left hand is too much in the position of pointing. There is too much confusion of drapery about the left breast, and near the right hand. The knees are too bumpy, the articulations not being shown with sufficient distinctness. All these are faults which shall be removed in the new die.

I also send you, enclosed, a specimen of our Mint Certificate, made in conformity with the new system, on this subject, which I have introduced, with your approbation.

I intend to leave here for Washington on Thursday next, as I will carry with me my annual report, respecting some points of which it is my wish to consult you before it finally leaves my hands. I hope, Sir, that you will indulge me with this privilege.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson
Director.

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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No

GOLD BULLION
deposited by

Date
of Deposite
of Certificate

Net Value $

MINT CERTIFICATE

Gold Bullion



No

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 18

I acknowledge to have received on the instant from

a deposite for coinage of GOLD BULLION of the value of
dollars 100

to be delivered to the said depositor, or order, in Gold Coins of the United States, agreeably to Law and the usage of the Mint.

$

Treasurer.

Draper Toppan, Longacre & Co. Phila. & N.Y.

No

GOLD BULLION
deposited by

Date
of Deposite
of Certificate

Net Value $

MINT CERTIFICATE

Gold Bullion



No

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia 18

I acknowledge to have received on the instant from

a deposite for coinage of GOLD BULLION of the value of
dollars 100

to be delivered to the said depositor, or order, in Gold Coins of the United States, agreeably to Law and the usage of the Mint.

$

Treasurer.

Draper Toppan, Longacre & Co. Phila. & N.Y.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Jan. 17, '36.

Sir,

The press of indispensable business, consequent upon the recent change of officers in the Melting department, prevented me from getting the data upon which my report was to be founded, until last night. I have completed it today, and have just made a copy to be forwarded to the President; but it is midnight, I am very weary, and I have no clerk here to assist me, and I am thereby under the necessity, & much to my mortification, of omitting to send you a duplicate of the report by the present mail.

The change in the weather has put it out of my power to go to Washington tomorrow, as I intended, but I hope to be able to do so in the course of the week.

Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Dirt.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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1831

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1836.

Sir,

I have the honor of sending you herewith a duplicate of the Annual Report, made to the President, of the transactions of the Mint for the last year.

I am, with great respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Schedule A. Coinage of 1835.

	Pieces.	Pieces.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Gold Coins:				
Half Eagles	371,534		1,857,670	
Quarter Eagles	131,402	502,936	328,505	2,186,175
Silver Coins:				
Half Dollars	5,352,006		2,676,003	
Quarter Dollars	1,952,000		488,000	
Dimes	1,410,000		141,000	
Half Dimes	2,760,000	11,474,006	138,000	3,443,003
Copper Coins.				
Cents	3,878,400		38,784	
Half Cents	141,000	4,019,400	705	39,489
Total.	Pieces	15,996,342	Dollars	5,668,667

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Schedule B. Gold Deposits at the Mint, for 1835.

	Dollars.
Amount received in Gold Bullion of the United States,	698,500
" " In Gold Coins U. S. of old Standard	160,500
" " From Europe	745,800
" " From Mexico and South America	165,800
" " From Africa	57,900
" " From Arabia	1,900
" Jewellers' base gold	14,600
Total of Deposits . . .	1,845,000

Schedule C. Amount of Gold ~~produced~~ received annually from the Gold Region of the United States, from 1824 to 1835 inclusive.

	Virginia.	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Tennessee	Alabama	Not ascertained	Total.
1824	. . . .	5,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	5,000
1825	. . . .	17,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	17,000
1826	. . . .	20,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	20,000
1827	. . . .	21,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	21,000
1828	. . . .	46,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	46,000
1829	2,500	134,000	3,500	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	212,000	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	466,000
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	1000	1000	. . . .	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1000	. . . .	. . . .	678,000
1833	104,000	475,000	66,000	216,000	7000	. . . .	. . . .	868,000
1834	62,000	380,000	38,000	415,000	3000	. . . .	. . . .	898,000
1835	60,400	263,500	42,400	319,900	100	. . . .	12,200	698,500
	312,900	2,317,500	242,900	1,478,900	12,100	1000	12,200	4,377,500

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Mint of the United States,
Philad.a January 1.st 1836.

Sir,

In compliance with the regulations of the government, I have now the honour of submitting to you a report of the general transactions of the Mint during the year which has just closed.

The Coinage executed during that period, has amounted to $5.668,667; comprising $2,186,175 in Gold coins, $3,443,003 in Silver coins, and $39,489 in Copper coins; and composed of 15,996,342 pieces of coin. The details are presented in Schedule A.

The deposites of Gold within the year have amounted, in round numbers, to $1,845,000, of which $698,000 was from bullion derived from the Gold mines of the United States. (Schedules B. & C.)

The amount of Gold Bullion in our vaults, at the end of the year, is $77,880, all of which has been deposited since the 30.th of November. The amount of Silver bullion in our vaults is $780,600, all of which has been deposited since the 31.st of October.

The amount of Gold coinage is less than that of 1834, by $1,768,095. This difference has arisen, in part, from the re-coinage of the American Gold of the former ratio, which amounted, in 1834, to $1,067,000, and in 1835, to only $160,000.

The Silver and Copper coinages are greater than those of any former year; and the whole number of pieces struck, exceeds that in any former year by more than four millions.

In consequence of an unusual demand for small Silver, the amount of this coinage, for the last year, has been so great, as nearly to equal the whole of that for the four years preceding.

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Measures have been taken recently, and are now in progress, for introducing improvements in the processes and machinery of the Mint, by which it is believed that the efficiency of the establishment may be much increased. Heretofore the milling and coining have been done exclusively by human labour. New machines are nearly completed, by which these operations will be executed with steam power. Changes are about to be made in the melting and refining department, by which the processes will be performed upon a greatly enlarged scale, and by improved methods. The humid assay for Silver has been successfully introduced, and new arrangements for the Assay by fire are about to be commenced.

I am confident that when the intended changes shall be completed, the capabilities of the Mint will be doubled, and the delay in the coinage, which is now a subject of just complaint, may be proportionally reduced. It may, indeed, be entirely removed by the adoption of a measure to which I beg leave to ask your attention. In the 14th Section of the act of April 2nd, 1792 for the organization of the Mint, it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Mint, from time to time, with sums of money, for the purpose of making payments promptly to persons bringing bullion. Such a provission was calculated to be of great benefit. By placing a supply of bullion in our hands, it would enable us to go forward regularly with the coinage, without being, as at present sometimes interrupted in an not be part of the deposites, and sometimes inconveniently hurried from their excels. The Mint might then have a supply of coins in advance, which, under the present practice, can never be the case; and depositors might recieve the returns for their bullion as soon as its value could be ascertained. Unfortunately, however, the law was rendered inefficient, in

consequence of the advance to the depositor being charged with a discount of one half per cent., which subjected him to a loss greater than that which would be occasioned by the average delay. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, the propriety of so changing the law, as to dispense hereafter with the charge upon the advance. The effect, as regards the Treasury, would simply be, to make the national Mint the depository of a part of the public funds.

In entering upon my office, I felt it to be one of my first duties to endeavour to introduce such a change in the Coinage as might make it a more creditable specimen of taste and art. In accomplishing this purpose, I have received the aid of some of our most distinguished artists; and one of the engravers of the Mint is now engaged in preparing a die of the dollar size, for "the impression emblematic of Liberty." In the course of the present year, I hope that our Coinage will be placed upon an equality with the best now executed in Europe.

This occasion is perhaps a suitable one for urging the propriety of a change in our Standards of Gold and Silver, which may give them uniformity and simplicity. At present the Standard of Gold, expressed in its lowest terms, is 116 parts fine, in 129;— and that of Silver is 1485 parts fine, in 1664. No reason is known to me, in favour of retaining these complicated proportions, which do not correspond with each other, or with the Standards of any other nation, and which, in the operations of the Mint, and the estimates of the value of foreign coins, give rise to calculations that are long and troublesome, and therefore liable to error. I would respectfully propose that the Standard, both for Gold and Silver coins, be established at 900 parts of the fine metal, in 1,000 of the Standard. The

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change, with regard to the Gold, would scarcely be appreciable, the present standard corresponding to 899.225 thousandths; so that if 900 were used, the weights of the Gold coins might still be retained, without any sensible change in their value. Our present standard of Silver is 892.428 thousandths and is therefore more base than that proposed; but if with the change of standard, the weight of the dollar be reduced from 416 grains to 412½, the value will be exactly the same as before. It is proper to mention that the proposed decimal standard is that of the French, who have employed it since the time of their revolution. The Spanish standard is 902⅞ thousandths; but the Spanish American coins are generally below this, so as in fact to differ, in their average fineness, but little from 900. Now a great portion of our Silver deposites consists of these coins, and it would therefore be of great advantage to employ nearly the same standard. At present we are under the necessity of using large quantities of Copper to reduce the bullion to our standard,— an operation by which the metal is rendered less malleable, and which subjects the depositor to a charge for alloy, in return for which he receives no valuable consideration.

Plans and specifications were carefully prepared here of the buildings for the Branch Mints at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega. Satisfactory contracts for their erection have been made, and they are now in progress under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose. Contracts have also been entered into, with skilful mechanics at Philadelphia, for making all the machinery for these Mints, after the most approved models. The cost of the buildings and machinery will be

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within the amount appropriated for these objects. With all the exertions that have been made, it will still be more than a year before the Branch Mints can be put into operation.

In the act establishing the Branches of the Mint, it is stated that each Branch shall have "one Assayer, one Melter, and one Refiner." The duties of Melter and Refiner have always been committed to the same officer in this Mint, and I cannot see any sufficient reason for separating them. Indeed, in the Gold Mints, the duties of Assayer Melter and Refiner might be readily performed by one officer.

The same act provides for the appointment of the officers of the Branch Mints, "so soon as the necessary buildings are erected for the purpose of fully conducting the business." I would respectfully submit the propriety of so amending the act as to allow the appointments of Chief Coiner, Assayer, and Melter and Refiner, to be made at an earlier period. I believe it will be impossible to find in the country persons qualified to enter at once upon the execution of these difficult offices, and it would certainly be imprudent to commit so important a matter as the public coinage into the hands of men unacquainted in the art, of whose capacity no evidence had been given. If, however, the officers are appointed some time before their services are required,

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6.

they might receive practical instruction in their several departments at the Principal Mint, and thus be put in possession of the knowledge necessary for the successful performance of the duties to be afterwards entrusted to them.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson
Director of the Mint

To
The President
of the United States.

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1836.

Sir,

I scarcely know how to set a limit to the number of gold pieces that we could strike at the Mint, if we had a constant and regular supply of gold bullion. We could, in our present condition, provide a milling of pieces, without any interference with the other coinage; — When the coining of dollars shall be resumed, we may diminish the number of silver pieces to be coined on a ten milling, and thus make a corresponding addition to the gold coinage; — and when the improvements in the various processes, now in progress, shall be completed, I am confident we may undertake to coin all the gold with which it will be possible to supply us.

As the labor of coining depends principally upon the number of pieces, this may be

nearly the same, whether they be eagles, half eagles, or quarters. The number of gold pieces coined during the last year, was 502,935.

The Annual Assay, appointed by law, was held yesterday, in the presence of the Commissioners, Judge Hopkinson, Mr. Gilpin, and Maj. Barker, and was quite satisfactory. Nothing new detains me from Washington but the state of the roads.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Feb 9 1836

Director Mint: Be the
amt of gold that could be
coined.

Block out a report
to the Senate on
Benton's resolution
stating, that the
gold voluntarily sent
to the Mint is quite
sufficient to keep
it constantly employed
and that the best
remedy is believed to
be an act authorizing
the Sec. of the Treas.
to purchase gold bullion &

Engr gold coin
be sufficient quantity
to employ the leisure
of the workmen in
making half &
quarter eagles -
& to deliver it when
coined to officials -
charging an agency
only the Treasury
&

M - 27 - Feb 11
Dandy

C 1 f

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Feb. 11th, 1836.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, enclosing the resolution of the Senate, of the 8th inst., I am to state, that the supply of gold to the Mint is neither regular nor ample; and that the amount of our gold coinage is, on this account, far below what it would be under other circumstances. As to the capacity of the Mint to increase the coinage of gold, if the supply of bullion were regular and ample, I take the liberty of referring you to my letter of the 9th.

I am, Sir, with great respect
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Rec'd Feb. 18

Dec K

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Philada July 16 1836

Hon John Forsyth
Secretary State
Washington
Sir

We purchased a part of the old mint property at the Public Sales which took place in Oct for order of the government — We have thus far been unable to take possession of the property for want of the necessary title, the same having been destroyed by the fire at Washington. Our present object is to inquire whether a new title is to be created by an act of congress or how the transfer is to be made — your reply will very much oblige your very Respectfully

Carr & Lant

Feb. 16. 1836

Carr & Lunt

Stating that they purchased a part of the Odiorne property but have not yet got a deed for it

Examined & report

W

Respectfully refered to the Secretary of the Treasury

Dept. of State
Feby. 18. 1836

Chas. Wm. Hallette
Assistant Clerk
Marking Inspector

19th Febr. Wrote to them & Directed Collector Anthony Director to send a Mail for execution of the above report

C. 54 Feb 19
Mc Kean / Jacobs.

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, February 18. 1836

Sir,

I send you herewith, in compliance with the directions of the Department, the monthly Statement for January, of the gold deposites and coinage at the Mint of the United States.

I am requested by the Chief Coiner (in the absence of the Director) to say, that the deposites have been accumulated, with the intention of executing a Gold coinage within the present month.

With great respect
Your faithful Servant

for R. M. Patterson,
Director

Wm. E. DuBois

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Statement of the Balance of Gold remaining at the Mint uncoined on the 31st December 1835, with the amount deposited for Coinage within the month of January, 1836.

Remaining at the Mint uncoined, Decr 31. 1835 (the last report having been erroneously stated at $76,560)	77,800

Deposited for coinage within the month of January, 1836:

Uncoined Gold Bullion of the United States	24,690
Do Do Do Foreign .	9,905
United States coins of former Standard	4,480
Foreign Coins	460
	39,535.
	$117,335

No coinage of gold within the month of January.

Remaining at the Mint uncoined, January 31. 1836. $117,335.

Mint of the United States Jany 31st 1836.

for R. M. Patterson, Director.

Wm E. Du Bois

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C 17

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Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, February 22. 1836.

Sir,

In reply to your communication received this morning, upon the subject of Messrs Carr & Lunts purchase, the following facts are most respectfully offered.

The sale was effected in October last. In January, a note was addressed to those gentlemen by the Director of the Mint, requesting payment of the purchase money, and expressing a desire to have the business closed. They promptly replied, that they were, and had always been, ready to comply with the terms of sale, but had not been able "to obtain the necessary information to draw the papers." They have since addressed a note to the Director, enclosing one from their Conveyancer, in which the difficulty, on their part, is stated to be, the want of the necessary papers to make a good title. It was ascertained, by the late Director, that the title-papers, which had been placed on file in the Department, could not be found, and were believed to have been destroyed in the late fire. It further appears, that there is no record of the title of the United States, in the proper office in this city. We seem thus to be thrown upon our peaceable possession; which has

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extended to forty-two years. – Mr. Cam called here this morning, stated their intention to improve the lot, and their anxiety to secure a firm title: and it was thought best to represent the state of the case to the Department, in order to ascertain what proceeding will be practicable and proper.

With great respect

your obedient Servant

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

for T. M. Patterson, Director
Wm. E. Du Bois

Mean time not a deed
lately made of them?
Examine & report
W

Phila.a February 26. 1836

Levi. Woodbury Esq

Dr Sir Your favour of the 24th Inst came duly to hands this morning —

The property we purchased part of the "old Mint premises" is differently situated from that purchased by Mr Yates — the part that he purchased was on record and could therefore be traced, but that purchased by us, is not recorded and consequently no title can be found to the U. S.

We are anxious for the property with a good title — unless something can be done to indemnify us against others, we should not feel justified in taking it and putting up improvements amounting to several thousand dollars — If we could be protected by the government in any way it would be satisfactory. Yrs &c Respectfully

Chas Hunt

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Hazelwoods, Caroline Co., Md.
March 3d, 1836.

Sir,

I am detained here, by the dangerous illness of my daughter, Mrs. Taylor, much beyond the time that I had fixed on for my return to Washington, when the pressure of the Mint Bills requires, I fear, my attention. — Although my detention may not, I hope, be prolonged more than two or three days, I have judged it right to make known to you its cause.

Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, March 4. 1836.

Sir,

I send you herewith, in compliance with the directions of the Department, the monthly Statement for February, of the gold deposites and Coinage at the Mint of the United States.

With great respect

your faithful Servant

for R. M. Patterson
Director

Wm. E. Du Bois

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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C14

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, March 7. 1836.

Sir,

I beg leave to state, in reference to the subject of your letter received to-day, that the preparation of nearly all our gold bullion for coinage, is now in active progress. Within the present month, we expect to issue at least 120,000 dollars in gold, being more than the amount remaining on hand by our last returns, and of course including a part of the deposites of this month.

The Director of the Mint is still detained at Port Royal, Virginia, by the illness of his Daughter.

With great respect
your obedient Servant

for R. M. Patterson
Director

Wm. E. DuBois

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Charlotte N. Carolina March 9th 1836.

Sir I inclose to you the bond given by the undertakers of the building the Branch Mint in Charlotte with the letters of Gen. Saunders Col. White and W. H. Haywood Esq. which I hope will be satisfactory to you; the two thousand dollars I have received I thought best to deposit in the agency of the State Bank in this place, & give checks to the undertakers as the work progresses & materials delivered will justify; being cautious not to let the undertakers draw for more than the value of work done & materials delivered I have thought it best to take this course & have my accounts kept in Bank as well as by myself so that when the Building is completed and a settlement made I can produce a certificate from Bank of all moneys paid out as commissioners &c. Messrs Perry & Leigh the undertakers appears to be prudent & managing men and I have every reason to believe the work will be done well without much trouble on my part, however I attend

y 216 vol 1

one and sometimes two men every day & urge the necessity of the work being completed in the time specified in the contract & see that the materials are of the best quality I do assure you that nothing shall be lacking on my part to have the building completed in due time & endeavour to give full satisfaction as Commissioner. The undertakers as yet have only drawn eight hundred dollars the balance is in Bank ready for them when as the work progresses. The rock for the basement story are fine & the men well I think fully equal to the rock at Raleigh N.C. we get them out from four to ten feet in length. The work is progressing as fast as could be expected the winter here has been unusually wet & cold & has prevented the work progressing as fast as it otherwise would have done. The weather now appears to be settled & I hope will remain so I think the work will now progress rapidly.

I am with sentiments of regard & esteem
Your most Obed.t

Sam.l A. Gowl

Commissioner Brown Mansion
Charlotte N.C.

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

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Washington Nov. 6— 1835

Dear Major— Mr. Logan called on me last evening on his return from Phila. & he handed me yr. letters— I was at same loss in drawing the Bond, as he said Mr. Patterson had made some changes in the building— I drew the Bond referring to yr. printed proposals, subject to such modifications as might be made by the Directors— I drew it in haste— as Mr. L— was in a hurry— tho' yr. great security will be in superintending the work & materials— a copy of which I give in the Bond— you of course will see they are not in advance in many of their work— They are as clever men as we have about Baltimore— tho' you will have

to give them the Slip - Logan seems well disposed to accommodate himself to the views of Dr Patterson - I shall see you without with no difficulty or delay -

2d to the Secretaryship of the Mint - I am undecided at present to think that I shall not be an applicant - nor can I now say that I would accept it if offered - I know I could do well at Charlotte, but some circumstances appertain against a removal - however I presume no determination will need be made, before the next Session of Congress, before which time I shall have decided as to myself -

Things here as usual - political news quite favourable to our cause -

very respectfully

Yr. R. M. Saunders

Or to any charge for Duds, & Board—
I make none, if you are to pay it—
If you feel authorized to charge it as
an expense—you can send me $10—
& I will make a receipt—otherwise
I will accept nothing——

Yr R. R. Mc S—

WASHINGTON D.C.
JUL 21

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I have seen a penal bond of Five Thousand Dollars executed by Reuben Perry & Thos P. Ligon who are contractors for building the Mint at Charlotte to which John Hutchins and Wm White & Wm are sureties - I am of the opinion that the securities are good - and I entertain great confidence in this opinion - Raleigh 10 Dec 1835.

Wm Gaston Haywood Jr

Mr Perry.

I have made proper enquiries which when united with my knowledge enable me to give the above certificate to be used as you please

Wm Gaston H. Jr

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Raleigh, 10th Dec. 1835.

Majr. Saml. McComb:

Dear Sir:

Messrs. Perry & Sigon, the gentlemen who have undertaken the contract for ~~building~~ constructing the Branch Mint Building in Charlotte, have shown me the securities on their bond for the faithful performance of the job: From what I know of some of them, and have heard in regard to the others, I should judge the bond was amply secured. Indeed, the Contractors are so exact and punctual in their dealings, and possess so much integrity of character that, were it not for form's sake, I should conceive that any bond for the performance of their engage=ments, would be entirely unnecessary.

You will receive all that has transpired here of interest in the Standard of this date. The selection of Gov. Swain as President of the University, is perfectly as=tounding! He could not, for his life, examine the Freshman class — His scientific acquirements are lit=erally nothing! But he wants the salary —— Our party's prospects are brightening. We shall be sure to win the Presidential Race —— Wishing you entire success in your official undertaking, and all your individual enterprises, Believe me yr. fred & Obt. Servt.

Philo White

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, March 19, 1836.

Sir,

When I was in Washington, I promised Mr. Wright and Mr. Cambreleng that if Dr. Barclay chose to come to the Mint, I would offer him every facility in trying his proposed experiments on our Coins. He has come accordingly, and has explained to me his projects.

There is a well known process, called Annealing, by which a portion of the gold or silver may be dissolved, without very greatly defacing the coin, and thus frauds have often been committed in Europe, but not, so far as I know, in this country. Weighing would be of course an infallible test of this fraud; but Dr. Barclay proposes some others. — The first is that in certain parts of the coin, where the surface is not subject to attrition from ordinary use, fine lines should be struck. When the coin is introduced into the acid, these would be acted upon and blurred, and this appearance might lead to a detection of the fraud. Any individual must be little acquainted with the ingenious devices of roguery who can suppose that this scheme would not be evaded; and one method of doing so suggests itself at once; —

it is simply to cover the parts that contain these lines by wax or varnish before the coin is subjected to the acid. —— Another scheme of Dr. Barclay consists in making the coin thicker than at present in proportion to its diameter, so that, the surface being diminished, it must be corroded more deeply to take away the same quantity of metal, and the change in the thickness would be more apparent. I am sure, Sir, you must see, that, confining ourselves to the limits prescribed by practicability of execution and agreeable proportions of form, this device would be quite ineffectual. We contemplate some reduction in the diameter of our coins, but not with this object. Indeed, if the coins were made very thick, facility would be thereby given to another mode of fraud sometimes resorted to, — which is to drill holes through the piece edgewise, and then plug them up with lead, or some other base metal. —— Another device of Dr. Barclay is to make the coins very base, so that, as the copper is most readily attacked by the acid, the process would change more completely the appearance of the coin. Against this scheme the objections are so great and obvious, that it cannot be entertained for a moment. —— Lastly, Dr. Barclay

propose the introducing of coins of platina,
as has been done in Russia. But platina can
be dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid as well
as gold; and, without entering upon the question
of this new currency, (which could not be introduced
without a change of the Constitution,) it may be re-
marked that the scheme has no novelty, and requires
no experiments on our part.

Notwithstanding the opinion which you do
entertain of Dr. Barclay's scheme, I have sup-
posed to have dies made according to his pro-
posals, and to try with him fairly the efficacy
of his devices. But he has surprised me
by asking another aid from the Mint, which
I had not contemplated among the facilities
which I promised, and that is a pecuniary
remuneration for his travelling expenses, &c.
I know that I am entrusted with some dis-
cretion in the employment of our contingent
fund under which experiments deemed im-
portant to the coinage might be made and
paid for. It appears to me, however, that the
expectation of Dr. Barclay of remuneration
for his expenses cannot be complied with un-
der this general power. But, as he says that
Mr. Pambeleng had given him reason to
think otherwise, and had told him that this

was the ground on which the House refused to concur with the resolutions of the Senate on the subject. I take the liberty of asking for your opinion in the case. Can I legally make use of our contingent appropriation to defray Dr. Barclay's personal expenses, — and, if I can, ought I to do so?

Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

March 18th 1834
R M. Patterson —
to pay exp. of Dr Barclay

Under the circumstances stated the Secretary requested to submit the resolution to Genl. Dale B's return for I doubt if you would be justified in doing it out of your contingent M

M. 84 March 21
Davies

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Mar 23, 36.

Sir,

I send you enclosed the gold dollar pieces, which you asked for in your letter of the 18th.

I also send, by this mail, some copper pieces, struck at the Mint today, on our new press, by steam. They are the first ever struck by this power in America, and I must consider this day, therefore, as making an epoch in our coinage. —— I shewed you, before, pieces struck with this press, at the work-shop, and by hand: these, however, are the first struck by steam.

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We have also been perfectly successful in milling our coins by steam. A few days ago 44000 pieces were milled, in five hours, by our new apparatus, and only one third part of it was at work.

I received, this morning, your letter respecting Dr. Barclay.

I have also received your letter respecting the delay of coinage, which I shall answer tomorrow.

Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Mar. 25, 1836.

Sir,

The answer to your letter of the 21st inst. respecting the delay of coinage at the Mint, I have to repeat the acknowledgment, which I have already frequently made to you, that this delay is an evil to be justly complained of, and that I shall now consider the Mint in the condition which the country has a right to expect it to be placed in, until all deposites can be returned in coin, within a week after they are made.

The means required for effecting this purpose are the increase and improvement of the chemical and mechanical operations of the Mint, and the possession of a large deposite from the government, to enable us to go on with our work without interruption, and to have a supply of coins in advance.

The latter object is provided for in the new Mint Law, agreed upon, as I understand, by the Committee of Ways and Means, and which it is of great importance to have acted upon by Congress without delay. For the former object, I have asked an appro-

priation of $20,000, in my estimate for the present year, communicated to you on the 13th of November.

But I am not hesitated to proceed with the work without waiting for this appropriation. The castings for new furnaces, which will enable us to prepare three times as many ingots as at present, are made and in the Mint, and the masons are now engaged at the brick work. One of our steam presses is finished, and was set in operation the day before yesterday, successfully. A steam milling-machine is also completed; and the whole of the intended improvements will be urged forward as rapidly as possible, — for I assure you that, in this work of reform, no one can be more impatient of delay than myself. Still some delay must be submitted to, before the Mint can be put in full operation; for our best mechanics are already engaged in executing the machinery for the three new Mints.

In the mean while, I think it would be desirable to increase, temporarily, our force; and, moreover, a careful examination of your register of wages has convinced me that the pay of the men ought to be raised. Since the wages they now last regulated, the cost of living

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has increased, and the pay allowed to mechanics generally has risen considerably. — Under these circumstances, I must respectfully ask an amendment in my estimate, — by that in the item "Compensations to assistants and laborers in the several departments of the Mint — $21,000;" — this sum be increased to $25000.

As to your suggestions with regard to the interruptions in our deliveries caused by the large depositors, it is unfortunate that the remedy which you mention will not meet the evil. All these very large depositors have been made in Spanish-American Dollars, which do not require refining, and therefore cannot be legally postponed to give place to other depositors.

With great respect
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. of Treasury

Send copies of this to Ways & Means Committee in H. of R.
Refer & request them to confer with
Comm. of Revs & Secretary
and then refer to Secretary - W

(Unofficial.)

C. D. J.

U. S. Mint, Phila. Mar. 25, 36.

Sir,

Mr. Newbold, of the Bank of America, sent me a copy of the letter to you, which, I presume, was the immediate cause of the communication to which my official answer is sent herewith. I do not complain of Mr. Newbold's letter, — first, because I do not hold myself responsible for the present unsuspect condition of the Mint, — and, secondly, because the effect of his letter could only be to aid my own views with regard to the Mint. It is, therefore, principally in compliance with the request of our Chief Coiner, Mr. Eckfeldt, that I state that Mr. Newbold had mentioned his intention to forward to us a large deposite, — that he was instructed not to delay it as he could profitably be substituted by a large deposite from another quarter, — that it was delayed, notwithstanding, and that during the four weeks upon it was received silver to the amount of $810,500 was deposited for coinage. Still Mr. Newbold's deposite was ready for delivery, in January, and $35000 in small coins actu-

ally paid; and it was understood by us from him that the remainder was not sent for, mainly in consequence of the interruption of the navigation. In fact there would seem to be no very strong desire for it in the Bank of America, for it is still allowed to remain in our vaults.

We are going on rapidly with the gold coinage, and I have pleasure in stating also that the gold is coming in upon us rapidly. With the exception of the deposites made within the last two or three days, all the gold in the Mint is in ingots, ready for the Coiner.

Most respectfully & faithfully
Yours &c.
R. M. Patterson.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury.

Inform Mrs Mumford of the
selection of the exhibition
but not expose it
W

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206.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, April 4, 1836.

Sir,

I send you herewith, in compliance with the directions of the department, the Monthly Statement for March, of the Gold Coinage at the Mint of the United States.

With great respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of Treasury.

No statements enclosed—

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia April 11th 1836

Sir,

I have just received your letter of the 8th inquiring "When the machinery for the New Orleans Branch Mint will be finished and ready for transmission".

A contract has been entered into with Messrs. Rush & Muhlenburg, for executing and erecting the Steam engine and Shafting for this Branch. The whole to be packed up and delivered at the wharf in Philadelphia by the 1st day of September next. To be thence transported by us to New Orleans. There to be erected, and put in complete working order by the Contractors on or before the 1st of Feby 1837. The whole sum to be paid for this contract, is $20,250.

A Contract has been entered into with Messrs. Merrick, Agnew & Tyler, for five machines for cutting planchets, two draw benches, two machines for milling planchets, a pair of pointing rolls, three Coining presses, and a lathe & Slide rest. To be delivered at the wharf here by the 1st of Sept. next, and to be erected at New Orleans, by the Contractors within twelve weeks after its completion, and notice given of the preparation of the building for its reception. The consideration for this contract is $15280.

A contract has been entered into with Matthias W. Baldwin, for Six Sets of Roller frames, with driving wheels &c., to be delivered here, Sept. 1st next, and to be erected at New Orleans by the last named contractors with their own machinery. The amount for this contract is $8,100.

These three contracts include all the machinery necessary for putting the Mint in operation. The whole amount of the Contracts is $43,630, and the Contract time for the erection is not later than Feby 1st 1837.

Contracts have also been made for the machinery for the Gold mints at Charlotte & Dahlonega as follows.

With Messrs. Coleman Sellers & Sons, for Steam Engine, Shafting & gearing, Rolling machinery, Shears, and milling machine, for each Mint, and for putting up the whole machinery. Cost, for each Mint $8297. The machinery to be delivered here Sept. 1st 1836, and to be erected within twelve weeks after delivery at the respective Branches: the transportation to be made by us.

A contract has been made with Messrs Merrick, Agnew & Sylvester, for making the Presses, (two for each), draw benches, pointing rolls, and planchet cutters, for the two Gold mints. The cost for each to be $6690, and the machinery to be

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delivered here by the 31st of December next. The machinery is to be put up by the Contractors for the Steam Engine &c; and I presume that these Branches can be set in operation about the same time as that at New Orleans.

Recapitulation

Branch at New Orleans,	Rush & Muhlenburg	$20250.
	Merrick, Agnew & Tyler	15.280
	M. W. Baldwin	8.100
		$43.630
Branch at Charlotte,	Coleman, Sellers & Sons	$8,297
	Merrick, Agnew & Tyler	6690
		$14,987
Branch at Dahlonega,	The Same	$14,987
	Total for all the Branches	$73,6014

With great respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia April 9th 1836

Sir,

I have the honour to send you herewith, two impressions, (one of which I pray you to give to the President,) of a second die of Liberty. If you will compare it with the former one, you will not fail to be struck with the great improvement which we have succeeded in making. Our artists and men of taste, who made many unfavourable criticisms on the former, give this their full approbation. I anxiously hope that we may be so happy as to meet also with the approbation of the President and yourself.

The die for the reverse is not yet commenced, but I send you the drawings which we propose to follow, — the pen Sketch being that which we prefer. The drawing is true to nature, for it is taken from the eagle itself, — a bird, recently killed, having been prepared and placed in the attitude which we had selected. The eagle is flying, and, like the country of which it is the emblem, its course is <u>onward and upward</u>. I propose to follow the letter of the law as to the legend on the reverse, and to introduce nothing but the words "United States of America" around the margin, and the denomination of the coin. The absurdity of the Shield sticking to the breast of the bird is avoided, — the Shield, with its thirteen Stripes,

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being placed with the figure of Liberty on the face of the coin. The arrows and branches are also removed from the eagles claws, as contrary to nature and good taste. A constellation of Stars, equal to the number of States, is distributed irregularly, over the Sky, supposed to be seen beyond the eagle, instead of having thirteen equal Stars stiffly arranged in line around the margin.

I wait the judgment of the President and yourself as to the points respectfully referred to you above, and shall be much gratified if they meet your approbation.

And now, Sir, I have another subject to refer to the same decision. It was my intention, as you know, to begin the new coinage with the dollar: but it has occured to me that it might be more proper, and more agreeable to the government, that it should be begun with the coins to be made of the indemnity gold. There is a fitness in this, to which I am sure I need not call your attention. Besides, it would really be a pity that six millions worth of gold coins should be spread over the country with that thing on the reverse which courtesy may call an eagle, but which nature and art refuse to recognize. I wait for your orders as to the course which I shall pursue under these circumstances. If the indemnity gold is to be struck with the new dies, the first issue will be de-

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being placed with the figure of Liberty on the face of the coin. The arrows and branches are also removed from the eagles claws, as contrary to nature and good taste. A constellation of stars, equal to the number of States, is distributed, irregularly, over the sky, supposed to be seen beyond the eagle, instead of having thirteen equal stars stiffly arranged in line around the margin.

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-layed three months,- perhaps four: for this is a matter which cannot be hurried. But the amount issued before the opening of the next Congress will not thereby be altered: for the planchets can be prepared in advance; and when the dies are ready, our steam presses will strike the coins with great rapidity.

Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secy of Treasury.

P.S. I must pray you to return the drawings, as we have no copies of them.

Objection by no objection to the foregoing emblems in general worth noting except that the attitude for flight on the prey is considered best when Indian ink is used & pen. The pen. Thigh in the last per haps the mouth should be clearer
Cannot discover that no obstacles which can be removed will be allowed to hinder us a

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia April 9th 1836

Sir,

A deposite of foreign coins, principally British amounting to $72,497. has recently been made at the Mint, with regard to which a question arises on which I must ask your decision. To make gold coins of good appearance and free from suspicion, it is necessary that Silver should enter into the alloy. The law requires this, but leaves the proportion undefined, merely stating that it shall not exceed one half of the whole alloy. We find that to ~~give~~ give a proper gold colour to the coins, the Silver should not be less than one third of the whole alloy, and this proportion is accordingly adopted in the practice of the Mint. Now, many of the British Sovereigns are alloyed wholly, or nearly so, with Copper; and, in the deposite mentioned above, we found it necessary to introduce 29 ounces of pure Silver, with 39 ounces of Copper, in bringing it to our Standard. Who is to pay for this metal? In my judgment, it should be charged to the depositor, as a deduction from his returns. My reasons are the following:

First: If we introduce Silver into a depositors bullion, without charge, and give him all his fine bullion in Coins, we pay him more than he brings.

Secondly: If we are not authorized, by any

explicit law, to charge for alloy, we may at least require the depositor to furnish us with the necessary bullion, (silver or copper) which will amount to the same thing. The alloy must come from some source, and the government provides none. It makes no appropriation for alloy of gold coins, and yet requires the use of both silver and copper.

I wait for your decision on this case, before making out the Mint Certificate for the depositor. The amount in question, $38.87, is but a trifle; but as the law is silent, I do not like to take either course without your approbation.

With great respect,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

Acty - opt. I inform him that if the act of 24 Ap 1840 - Sect. 2d has not been heretofore construed to reach this case - as being between the Standard & the site in the alley - a part of the expense of refining -

I think the expense in the first case must be charged to the United States -

~~That~~ it seems to me ~~if~~ there be no ~~intent~~ precedent or usage to the contrary - to come within the above section

L M

619

210.

Mint of the United States
Philada April 14th 1836

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 11th & 12th inst.

I am glad to find that our dies and designs for the new coinage meet your approbation. Your suggestion that the mouth of the flying eagle should be closed had also been made by me to the artist, and the change was tried; but the effect was thereby injured on two accounts,— first, by taking away from the spirited appearance of the bird, and secondly, by smoothing down the feathers of the neck, which are never ruffled, except when the mouth is open. There has been great difficulty in getting a good design for the eagle. I am confident that not less than thirty sketches have been rejected: indeed we feared, at one time, that the flying eagle would have to be abandoned intirely.

As you do not give any decision with regard to the coins on which the new designs are first to be produced, but show that your chief anxiety is for the rapidity of the coinage, I have not hesitated to resume my original intention, and have ordered the Engraver to proceed immediately with the dollar die. Our chief coinage is in silver

destined perhaps rather for the vaults of the Banks than for general circulation. Now, with the same labour, we can coin nearly twice the amount in dollars, that we can in half dollars, and thus the ability of the Mint will be much increased. As to the coinage of our ordinary supply of gold, the delay is very trifling. In the course of next week, all our gold certificates up to the first inst. will be paid: moreover, the Banks are always willing to cash them at any time.

In relation to the recoinage of British Sovereigns, I believe that the alloy, both of copper and Silver, introduced, must be paid for by the United States, absurd and unjust as this course is. The Sovereigns are <u>above</u> our Standard, are not <u>refined</u>, but are <u>alloyed</u> by us, and the law is silent with regard to them. The corresponding case in Silver is provided for. Indeed, Sir, nothing can be more inconsistent and imperfect than the existing legislation respecting the Mint. I had hoped that it might be remedied by the bill which I prepared on the subject, and which has been reported to Congress; I had hoped, too, that this might be done during Gen. Jackson's administration. But I almost despair of it. Mr Cambreleng gives me no hope that the bill will be acted upon at the present session, and no one can count upon the short

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session which is to follow.

With great respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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211.

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, May 4. 1836.

Sir,

I send you herewith, in compliance with the directions of the Department, the monthly Statement for April, of the gold coinage at the Mint of the United States.

Of the balance remaining uncoined, more than $50,000 was received during the last six days of that month.

With great respect

Your faithful Servant

R. M. Patterson
Director.

E.J

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury.

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212.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, March 14, '36.

Sir,

I have the honor to send you herewith the tabular Statement asked for in your letter of the 7th inst.

I have also the honor to inclose a gold coin of the value of one dollar, upon which you may judge of the propriety of introducing this piece into our coinage. — The mode of designating the value is equivocal and insufficient, but this defect can be readily corrected.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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March 14th 1836

Director Mint

Order a tabular statement of the Coinage of the Mint since its establishment.

Robert sent to Mr Gillett & Ruter

Order of Mch 14 1836

Director Mint

Order a tabular statement of the Coinage of the Mint since its establishment

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, May 8, 1834.

Sir,

We are much in want of a set of Weights for the Mint here, and shall require also sets for the Branches as soon as they go into operation. May I therefore ask you to order from Mr. Hunter, four series of weights, divided decimally, and capable of weighing from 1000 ounces to the hundredth part of an ounce, the ounce being the unit. also four series of weights capable of weighing from 200 ounces to the hundredth part of an ounce, — the first series being for silver, the second for gold.

Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury, Sec. of Treasury.

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Wednesday 8th May 1816

R. M. Patterson

Dir. of the Mint

asks for supply of

series of weights

R/R

Wed. 9th May

on the subject

W

Request Mr.

Hasler to procure

after the others are set

them and to

furnished Report a reasonable

compensation for

them to be paid

by the Mint.

unless in the Mean

time Congress makes

some other regulation

Mr. 1814 May 8th

Rodman

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1836.

Sir,

When I left him to visit Washington, I had ordered certain plans and instructions to be prepared for the Branch Mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega. They relate to arrangements necessary to be adopted in the buildings, to suit them to the Machinery which is now making. I find, on my return, that the papers have been forwarded to you, and I have now respectfully to request that you will have them sent to their respective destinations.

Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Have any sent papers come to you? If so send them on to W

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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215

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, May 14, '36.

Sir,

On inquiry, I found that the small package of coins, from the ruins of the burning building, was at the Mint, and had, as you supposed, been overlooked. Your request with regard to it shall be promptly attended to.

We received, last night, from the Bank of America, the first invoice of the French Indemnity Gold, consisting of 28 bags of nearly fine gold weighing 793 lbs 5 oz and 30 bags of napoleons weighing 517 lbs 2 oz 12 dwts. The melting will be commenced on Monday, and the coinage pursued without delay.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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216.

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, May 19th, 1836.

Sir,

The Gold received from France, on account of the indemnity, is of two kinds, - bars nearly pure, and coins of which all of recent date are alloyed almost wholly with copper. Our laws require that a part of the alloy be of Silver, and it has been the practice of the Mint to make the proportion of Silver as nearly as practicable one third of the whole alloy, - this giving to the coin very nearly the pure Gold colour. I have already consulted you on the important question, - who was to pay for this alloy? - the existing laws being silent on this, as they are on so many other essential regulations for the government of the Mint. The question, now that we are coining for the government, comes before us in a new aspect, and I am under the necessity of again referring it to you.

The weight of the first invoice of French gold was 15,777 oz. 2 dwt., the corresponding Standard weight 16,737 oz. 13 dwt. 15 grs. the alloy to be introduced being consequently 1010 oz. 11 dwt. 15 grs.; of which alloy the value of the Silver used is $516.10, and that of the copper $20.19 making the actual cost of alloy $536.29. The whole value of

the deposite is $311398.72. So that, supposing the other invoices to be of the same quality, the alloy will cost at the rate of $1722. for every million coined.

Is this cost to be deducted from the amount of the certificate, or is it to be charged to the contingent fund of the Mint? I hope that the former course will be that approved by you, as it is manifestly the just one. If, however, the latter be adopted, a special appropriation for the purpose will be necessary, or our contingent fund for the present year, will fail. I keep back the certificate for the Bank of America, - the nominal depositor, - to await your answer.

Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

Claim for alloy on Coin

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia May 23d 1836

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 21st, and I believe that your decision, as to the charge for alloy of Gold, is right, under the existing Mint laws. We have accordingly made out our Certificate for the whole value of the first invoice of indemnity gold, amounting to $311398.72.

I have already stated to you that the cost for alloy, judging from the first invoice, (and I may now add from the second,) will be about 1722 dollars for every million coined. But there is another charge which it is equally necessary to provide for by appropriation,— I mean the charge for wastage. The limits allowed for wastage, under the new Mint bill reported to Congress, are below those now and heretofore used, and are two parts in a thousand to the Melter & refiner, and one part in a thousand to the Chief Coiner: So that they will amount together to $3000 in a million. This limit, it is hoped, will not be reached in the actual wastage; but I think, that, to make the Mint safe, there ought to be an addition made to our contingent appropriation for this year of $4700 for every million of the indemnity gold which we shall be called upon to coin, and I accordingly

have respectfully to pray that you will take the necessary steps to procure such an appropriation. You will know what the whole amount should be. If the new bill shall pass this session, that part of the appropriation intended to pay for the alloy will of course not be used.

With great respect
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury

Mint of the United States
May 27th, 1836.

For the estimate which I prepared, in November last, of the expenses of the Mint for the present year, I assumed that the supply of bullion for coinage would correspond with that of former years. But at present, large importations of bullion, particularly of gold, are made or about to be made into the country, which will increase our coinage above the amount that had been anticipated, probably not less than six millions of dollars. For the expense of this coinage I am now under the necessity of asking an additional appropriation, the following being my estimate.

For Wastage, (at $3000 in a Million,)	$ 18000
For additional labor	5000
	$ 23,000

If the alloy intended into the gold,

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much of which comes to us manly pure, is to be paid for, as at present, out of the contingent appropriations of the Mint, it will be necessary to add, on this account, $10,000: making the whole additional appropriation, $33,000. If, however, the Mint Bill reported to the House by the Committee of Ways & Means, becomes a law this session, this last item of expenditure will no longer fall upon the Mint, but will be charged to the depositors.

With great respect,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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219

Washington. May 28th, 1836.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of sending you enclosed a letter which I have just received from the Mint, which confirms what I stated to you as to the precedents with regard to the charge for silver alloy in gold coins, and corresponds with the results of the inquiries which I made in your office with Mr. Washington. I presume therefore that you will recur to the decision of your letter of the 21st, and I shall act accordingly, unless I receive your orders to the contrary. — The third mixture being entirely in bars of fine gold, the expense of alloy will be still greater than in the former cases. I shall take care, however, to reduce the proportion of silver in the alloy as low as possible.

I have been at 2½ o'd tomorrow morning.

Most respectfully, Your Obd. Sert.

R. M. Patterson

Hon. Levi Woodbury

M

The letter of Dr Patterson to which the Sec. refers
I decide not to see — they were not sent up to me —
but, I presume, were, when read here, immediately
sent to the Comm^e of Ways & Means.

30th May 1836 C. J. Jewett

estimates

(Copy)

Treasury Department
May 25th 1836.

Sir

I am in the receipt of your letter of the 23rd. in reply to One from me dated the 21st and sent to you by mistake as, after it had been prepared by one of the Clerks of the Department and signed by me, its transmission was countermanded with a view of making further inquiry into the subject under the impression (of what I am now convinced) that the decision on the precedents was erroneous. According to the precedents found here, and which I wished, in my previous letter of the 12th ult. to have examined by you, and to be a guide on the subject, the charge for alloy in this case should be deducted not from the contingent fund of the Mint, but from the amount of the certificate of deposite.

You will, therefore, correct the error, if practicable, into which you have by accident, been led, and make out a new certificate accordingly - as from the first my object has been to adhere to the former practices. In regard to the subject of wastage it shall be duly considered.

I am Sir. with respect
Your Obt. St
Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

To
Dr R M. Patterson

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P. S. I would suggest to you, whether silver should be used so liberally in the alloy, unless the parties depositing desire it; as the expense is thus increas=ed without any increased value for circulation being given to the Coin

L. W.

Mint of the United States
Philada May 27. 1836.

Dear Sir,

I hasten to send you a copy of a letter just receiv from the Department. You will find, that it does not yet satisfactorily settle the question, as to the charge for silver alloy; although at first sight, the difficulty seems to be dissipated by the positive instructions of the Secretary. For, you will observe, he places the whole matter upon the authority of precedent; and says, it has been his object from the first, to adhere to former practices. He has seen, I presume, among our transmitted records, many instances of charge for alloy, in gold deposits; but he cannot have been aware, that that charge was for copper only. The precedent is, indeed, conclusive as to deduction for copper alloy; but I believe no instance has yet occurred, in which any charge has been made for silver alloy; with this exception, that when gold and silver are brought in a mixed state,

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we do not separate them wholly, but make an allowance of a certain amount of silver (equal to one-twentieth of the standard weight of the gold) to be retained as an alloy for the gold. But this transaction is in the Assayer's department, and does not appear upon the Treasurer's records. Messrs. Phillips, in their immense gold transactions of 1834-5, were never charged for silver alloy. I have thought it right to make this statement to you (much as I deplore a retrocession of instructions from the Department upon this point) that you may be assured what are the precedents in this respect, particularly as your opportunity is now so good for obtaining an ultimatum upon this really important question.

The second certificate, now ready to be sent to New York, is withheld, in the hope of hearing from you soon.

The third parcel of French Gold arrived here yesterday — wholly in bars.

I am most respectfully

your obedient Servant

Wm. E. DuBois.

R. M. Patterson Esquire
Director U. S. Mint.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, May 31, 36.

Sir,

I send you herewith ten quarter eagles struck from the French Indemnity gold, in order that you may see the beautiful and perfectly gold-like color given by the combination of copper and silver used by us in the alloy. We will try the experiment of a smaller proportion of silver, and show you the result.

You may either return the coins to the mint, or your draft for $25.

I have ordered the certificates for the Bank of America to be made without deduction for alloy, presuming that such must be your last decision.

Most respectfully, Your faithful Ser.
R. M. Patterson.

Hon. Levi Woodbury

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M. 2. Jan 2
Jacobs

Dodge. Apt of Postage
to enclose him a
draft for my own
for $25 —
the amount of the 10
Eagles —

They will be
quite a curiosity as
a part of the long
expected Treaty
Indemnity —

In respect to the
Silver alloy You
have on this &
foreign coins I would

[illegible]

Mint 31st 1836
Director of the Mint
Relating to the Eagle coin
now the Treasury
Gls [illegible]

679

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia June 2d 1836

Sir,

I send you herewith, in compliance with the directions of the Department, the monthly statement for May, of the Gold coinage at the Mint of the United States.

With great respect
Your faithful Servant,

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To/
Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury.

P.S. It is proper to state that the gold coinage was necessarily interrupted during the past month by the introduction of important changes in the melting room. Now we so far completed that we shall again begin to cast ingots, the day after tomorrow, and we can promise a very heavy coinage this month.

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(Copy)

2 V 3

Bank of America June 4 1836

R M Patterson Esq
Director U. S. Mint
Philadelphia

Dear Sir, I have your favr of the 3d enclosing Certificate for the third deposit of Gold of the French Indemnity and I notice your remarks on the subject of a charge for alloy on this and the two preceding Certificates. Immediately upon the receipt of the Mint Certificates, we credit the amount to the Treasurer of the United States, and advise the Secretary of the Treasury accordingly. Not having any knowledge that there might possibly be a deduction or charge for alloy, you will readily see our difficulty in now allowing it without authority from the Secretary of the Treasury to charge the amount in account with the Treasurer. The Secretary however knowing all the facts will probably remove that difficulty and make all right in case the Mint should make the charge. On the 15th of this month we shall make a payment to claimants of the French Indemnity, amounting to nearly 2 Millions of Dollars, we are therefore very desirous of receiving from the Mint before that time as large an amount

amount of the Gold Coin for the deposits made by us, as you can properly furnish. A large amount of Gold Coin will be called for by the Claimants and others on that occasion, and we shall wish, and are requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish it in all cases when asked for. You will therefore please advise me by the Mail of Monday what amount we may rely upon receiving in all next week.

Mr Alden our late Messenger to the Mint informs me that he was there told that the Coin will be ready for our Silver Certificate of $115,000 in the course of 3 or 4 days from that period. You will therefore be pleased to direct it to be put up ready for delivery by Wednesday morning next, when we will send for it, and will at the same time forward a further supply of Gold Bullion on account of the French Indemnity.

Very respectfully

Your most Obed Servt

(Signed) G S

Pres

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia June 6th 1836

Dear Sir,

I have just received your letter of the 4th.

I think it probable that the Gold Certificates for the French indemnity heretofore sent to you will not be interfered with. Of course they cannot be recalled or altered without the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The alterations which were going on in our melting department interfered most unfortunately with the coinage of the French gold; but the furnaces are now in order, and were first used on Saturday. Still, you cannot get, this week, (say Saturday or Monday next) more than $180,000. After that, we shall go on, I hope without interruption, at the rate promised you by Mr. Eckfeldt, of a million a month.

Mr. Eckfeldt was entirely misunderstood by Mr. Alden, as to your Silver Certificate of $115,000. What he stated was, that the coin could be furnished within three or four days after he had finished a U. S. Bank deposite of $600,000. He showed Mr. Alden our Deposite book, and pointed out the place which yours occupied, and is

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surprised that he should have been misappre-
-hended. There is still about $100,000 to be
coined for the U. S. Bank.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director

To
Gov. Alexander, Esq

Treasury Department.
Comptroller's Office.

Sir,

June 7th 1836.

In reply to your enquiry as to the course which is pursued by the Mint when bullion above the Standard of the U. States is deposited for coinage I have to observe that supposing the gross weight to be 62 oz. 1 dwt. 12 grs, and the Standard weight 63 oz. 5 dwt. 14 grs - the depositor is paid the value of the standard weight - namely $ 1.177 29/100.

I beg leave to add that upon referring to the accounts of the Treasurer of the Mint for the quarter ending the 31st of December 1835, it appears that a deduction of 40 cents was made from the amount coined for the Depositor, for alloy; and that the sum of $ 288 46/100 is charged in the account of Profit & Loss as an allowance to the Melter & Refiner in his accounts of silver, for wastage in being taken for alloy in the

gold coinage.

I have the honor to be
With Great Respect
Your Obedient Servant
Jno. Laub.
Acting Comptroller

Hon: Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury —

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, June 13, '36.

Sir,

Yesterday being Sunday, your letter of the 10th, with a copy of Mr. Newbold's enclosed, did not come into my hands 'till this morning. It is impossible that Mr. Newbold can be more vexed and mortified than I am, at the delay to which he has been subjected. He was perfectly aware, however, of its principal cause, — namely that we had been obliged to have down our gold furnaces, to replace them by others of better construction and increased power, — and, unfortunately, the first remittances of the indemnity gold found us in the confusion caused by this change.

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We have met, besides, with another source of delay. Nearly the whole of the remittances is in bars of fine gold; and when we add the alloy, a large portion of which is of copper, the mixture is rendered brittle, and has to be refined or toughened, by melting down with nitre. Thus, besides the work in the melting-room, three assays have to be made of each bar.

From these causes, Mr. Eckfeldt could not be supplied with ingots and for that reason was not able to keep his promise to Mr. Newbold.

I have the satisfaction, however, now to state, that the difficulties in the melting-department are so far overcome, that a full supply of ingots may be counted upon for the future, and that we are now coining, and, if no unfortunate accident occur, will

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continue to coin gold, at the rate of $40,000 per day.

We are going steadily forward with the improvements which are to enlarge the powers of the Mint, and the most of which has caused all our embarrassment. I need not tell you with how great anxiety I look forward to the time when I shall be relieved from the humiliating task of making excuses.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, June 18, 36.

Sir,

I send you herewith an impression, in pewter alloy, from the new dollar die, just finished, which I pray you to show to the President. You will find it, I am sure, far more perfect than the former attempts. —— Mr. Gobrecht will commence the die for the reverse, immediately.

I have the satisfaction to be able to state that we have coined, this week, gold to the amount of $286,625, — being, within a fraction, equal to the average annual coinage*, before the adoption of the new ratio in 1834.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

*$286,977.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

Adjr. 18th June to hear of the increase in gold coinage.

228

Washington, June 27th, 1834.

Sir,

By a report forwarded to me from Philadelphia, it appears that the Gold Coinage of the last week amounted to $349,895.

I am respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director U. S. Mint.

To/
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

Extract for Globe
W

Sent extract directed
27 June 34 dec'd

Under the 12th. section of the "Act to regulate the deposits of the public money" - I hereby direct the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be transferred to the Mint of the U.S. Atlanta & its branches such sums of public money as may be sufficient to keep them in constant employ, when not supplied by individuals & Banks with metal for coining -

Washington - 9th. July 1836.

Andrew Jackson

Send a copy of this to Dentler at Philad.
& request him & from time to time
to report to me what amount
of gold & silver he will need
when in order to carry act & direct him into effect
&c

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, July 9, '36.

Sir,

Your communication of the 7th, with a copy of the President's order enclosed, was received this morning. A letter which I wrote to you yesterday, you will find to be an answer to it, in anticipation, as far as an answer can now be given. The eighth remittance of the French indemnity gold was received last evening; and we have now a sufficient supply of both gold and silver for the remainder of this month at least. When I find that we shall be in want of deposits from the government, I will not fail to make application to you.

We have sent this morning to the Bank of America $564,538.78 of coin from the indemnity gold. Indeed this Bank has had all these coin except $150,000: viz. $100000 to Philadelphia and $50,000 to Baltimore.

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I am, Sir, with the highest respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, July 9th, 1836.

Sir,

While I was in Washington, the President desired me to make known to your department the quantity of bullion which the Mint would require from the government, under the late deposite law. As this must necessarily depend upon the bullion which we may receive from other sources, it is impossible to give any precise estimate, but the following data may serve to give an approximation.

By the work done at the Mint lately, I judge that we may safely promise to coin a million of gold and half a million of silver per month.

Our deposites of gold, during the year 1835, were at the rate of nearly $200,000 per month; and our deposites of Silver nearly $300,000 per month.

I should judge, therefore, that to keep the Mint employed, the government should furnish monthly deposites of $800,000 of Gold, and $200,000 of Silver.

We have now in the vaults, uncoined, about $200,000 of gold, and we expect to

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receive this evening the eighth French remittance, which will probably raise our amount of gold bullion to about half a million.

We have in our vaults, uncoined, about $230,000 of silver bullion.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

1/1
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

Write to Girard Bank, and ask them to supply such gold, bullion or foreign coin - as the Director of the Mint may wish them from time to time to have what he needs for coinage. When he gives notice to you & we shall by that time have a transfer made to the

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ordered from [illegible] of that amt
[illegible] & soon as the
amt is paid another transfer
of it will be ordered back —
provided you will pay it and
use [illegible] to Dep. Pay-
ment so as to promote the
circulation — —

As some compensation
for the additional trouble the
Dep't. will endeavor not
only not to reduce the [illegible] amt
of your deposit — but to
increase them [illegible]

[illegible]

Enclosed is [illegible] of that to

July 9. 1836

Director, requiring ...

Director Mint ...

... Bullion ...

... Bullion ...

M. 110 July 11

Rela

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Wrote to Genl Gl. Red some
doubts having arisen as to the
true construction of the Section
in the late Def. Act - about the
form of transfers to the Mint - it has
been proper to take the
opinion of the Attorney Gen
thereon.

In the mean time I
would thank you to accumulate
the Deniers if in your power
by depositing them for
coining - & if you have the

or can easily get it
to the amt of $200.000 - of silver - -

as he wrote to me, that he must
& would be kept there operations
going on - successfully -

W -

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Girard Bank 283.

Phila. July 14. 1836

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir,

Your Communication of the 11th inst. came duly to hand requesting that this Bank "will furnish the supply of Gold & Silver Bullion "or foreign Coin which may from time to time "be needed by the Director of the Mint for Coinage".

I have the honor to state, in reply, that so far as it may be found practicable to do so we will perform this duty with pleasure. But having had an interview with the Director of the Mint upon the subject, and ascertained that he would probably require, in addition to transient deposites, a supply of bullion equal to 300,000 Dollars in Silver, or $250,000 in Silver, and $800,000 in Gold, per month, it is proper I should state that I am not aware of any mode by which it would be

be practicable for us to obtain for any length of time to part a sum. - The quantity of bullion which arrives in this City annually in the regular Course of trade is comparatively small - nor, with every disposition to do so can I obtain the whole of this. - To import bullion in quantities adequate to the capacity of the Mint for Coinage, especially if a large proportion of the number of pieces coined should be of gold, would require the employment of very heavy funds, applicable to that specific purpose, as you will readily perceive, to say nothing of the probable difficulty of obtaining it at reasonable rates in such quantities. -

I repeat, that every wish is felt by this Bank to carry out the views of your Department upon the above subject. - I could, at this time hand over to the Director of the Mint, for a/c of the Government $ 300,000 in Gold & Silver bullion, which in fact is lying there for our own a/c, and shall make every exertion to obtain more of both Metals. When the Coin is received I should, of Course, be ready, as you suggest, to pay it out for bullion at

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at all times, of to other Deposite Banks sending it. —

If you should deem it expedient to give general instructions to the Deposite Banks in relation to the obtaining of bullion & foreign Coin for the Mint, and if the agency of this Bank in receiving & transmitting it or in any other way can be made useful it will afford us great pleasure to give our fullest Co-operation.

Very respectfully
Your obt Servt
W^m D Lewis Jr

Acky. of the Agent now to assertain in reply whether it could or could not be complied with in whole or in part — to what

My object in making the Write to Bank of Virginia on this subject I have found it could collect of Bullion for

I shall write to Newyork
Same subject today - as it appears
by your answer, that little business
can probably be transacted in
Philad.- For that little business
& especially if quick -
me shall be thankful, whereas
the Secretary gives notice that
he needs it -

In one or two weeks I
will communicate to you
further on this subject -
provided any thing important occurs
to render this step necessary -

W.

Gen. Greene
Camp near
Bound Brook
N. Jersey

Gen. Greene
Philadelphia

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D 84.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, July 18, 36.

Sir,

In accordance with the communication which you recently made to me on the subject of government deposites at the Mint, I have this day requested the Girard Bank to furnish us with Silver bullion to the amount of $200000. ——— It is true that we have now a portion of uncoined Silver in our vaults; but, by being mixed with gold, and for other reasons, it is not in a condition to enable us to go on with the operations of the Mint uninterruptedly, as is the desire of the Government.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Make a transfer account
on Genl Pike in favor
of Derick of Mint
for the military Fund

Notify Derick of Mint
& request him to take
from Genl Pike as he
wants of Genl Pike can
furnish it & of Mint to

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Such it is often the case by bulkhead with
such as he wants at the lower gate
He will please to open a new
cut with the four
on the town four
of the towards of the
bulkhead the
when the car is ready for us. The

Ans to 6th 21 July

2/351

Bank of America Feb 19. 1836

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your Communication of the 16 Inst. advising me of the present Capacity of the Mint for Coining, and expressing the desire that it should be supplied with Sufficient bullion or foreign Coin to Keep it Constantly in operation — You also Request me to inform you what quantity of Gold & Silver bullion or foreign Coin Can probably be furnished by this Bank to the Mint from time to time during the Residue of the present Year —

Gratified that this important Subject is thus presented, I beg to assure you that as it is fully appreciated by this Bank, we will Cheerfully and Cordially give you every aid in our power to enable your department to Carry into full effect the desirable Object in View, and we accordingly tender you our faithful and gratuitous Services in the execution

of such Measures as will best promote the
desired Result — The Mint having been Rendered
sufficiently effective, and other Circumstances
being now favourable for an ample Coinage,
it is Certainly very desirable that the Opportu-
nity should be embraced to effect an Object
of so much importance to the best interests
of the Country —

It is impossible at present
to determine with accuracy what quantity of
Gold & Silver bullion or foreign Coin Can be
furnished to the Mint by this Bank during
the Remainder of the present year, but I
may Venture to say that if we should be
specially employed for that purpose by the
Treasury department, or through your instructions
by the Director of the Mint, we would use
our best efforts to furnish a free supply,
and of ample Means and Suitable Measures
should be applied & adopted. I Cannot doubt
but that we should be successful in
furnishing a Free Supply not only for the

remainder of the present year, but also for a Considerable portion of the year to Come —

You are already aware that the Gold Bullion Received by this Bank on account of the French Indemnity has been transmitted by us to the Mint as fast as it has been Received, and that, with some portion of the foreign Coin also Rec.d on that account and transmitted for Recoinage, has kept the Mint fully employed in the Gold Coinage for the last 2 Months, the Remainder of the foreign Coin Rec.d on account of the French Indemnity and now on hand, and the amount of the Gold that we shall probably yet Receive on that account will probably be sufficient to keep the Mint in Constant operation in the Gold Coinage for 2 or 3 Months to Come —

We have lately Received direct from London by the Mail Packet £500000 in Gold Coin, and shall soon Receive the further Sum of about £500000, making about One Million of Dollars imported by this Bank on its own account, which if necessary for the operation of the

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~~Specie~~ Client, and will transmit for
Coinage — can have now Some Silver
there and Shall furnish more within 2 or 3
months, probably to the extent of 3 or 400.000 Dollars
within the present year. So that the Amount
of Gold & Silver Bullion or foreign Coin that
the Bank may be able to furnish during
the Remainder of the year will probably
be equal to at least 2 or 3 Millions of Dollars,
exclusive of the larger Amount that we Should
be able to furnish if Specially employed for
that purpose by your department, or by the
Director of the Mint through your instructions
to him to that effect —

The expenses attending the business
will be no more than our actual disburse-
ments for transportation, which from this to
Philad.a and back will not exceed one fourth
of One pr. Cent on Silver, or 1/8 of One pr. Ct. on
Gold — In Case of transportation from other
places, the Cost will probably be somewhat
increased, and in Case we Shall import
from Foreign Countries, the Foreign Banking

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Commission, with freight & Insurance must be added, and the Rate of Exchange must also be Considered as either adding to or diminishing the Cost & expence — the Rate may be such as to be more than equivalent to the whole expence and to enable us to import with Profit — the present Rate of Sterling Exchge is so favourable as to be just about equal to the actual expence attending the importation of Gold from London —

I have the honor to Remain
Very respectfully
Your Obt Servant
Geo. Newbold Cash

Hon: Levi Woodbury
Sec'y. Treasury U.S.
Washington

Dear Sir: I wish to be supplied to
the extent of from $2 to $3 thousand
to the Mint of Dahlonega — whether
the Director deems it — I shall

enclose a copy of your letter to him if you can ascertain the
before the Legislature assembles.
Perhaps it may be well
for you accompanied by Gen-
eral Ross to have an
interview with Gen Ross
of the north in Cleveland.
W.

Wants to Decatur - if true
under it can he would probably
be justified in charging
of treasonable practices

[illegible] to the account of money
[illegible] carefully noted for
coming.

W

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Ans

236

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia July 20th 1836

Sir,

In answer to my requisition on the Girard Bank for $200,000. of Silver Bullion, the Cashier, Wm. D. Lewis Esq., in a note received this morning, states his regret that it is not in his power to furnish it at present, "all his own being already at the Mint, and no other Bank in this city having any to dispose of."

I am not surprised at this result. Of $3,889,377. worth of Silver deposited at the Mint for coinage during the last twelve months, $3,224,342 was in Mexican and other Spanish-American dollars. Mexican dollars are now obtained with difficulty, at 2 per cent premium, and Peruvian and Spanish dollars are still higher, — as high, I understand, as 4 p. ct. This great source of our supply of bullion may be considered, then, as closed for the present.

To procure Silver Bullion in its other forms, — of Plata Pina, Pigs, Test-bottoms, &c, — Commercial negociations will, I presume, have to be entered upon, and a Bullion-agency for the Mint to be established. Mr Lewis tells me that the Girard Bank will be glad to under-

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take this office, if the necessary powers and facilities are extended to it from the Treasury Department.

I have been informed that the Deposite Banks in New York have a supply of silver bullion that might be sent to the Mint. As under the late law, they have to yeild up a part of their deposite, I would take the liberty of suggesting to you the advantage of their doing it, in the form of bullion, to the Mint.

I have before me a Certificate of the eighth remittance of the French indemnity gold, made to us by the Bank of America, amounting to $310,143.88. As this Bank has received the whole of the indemnity gold, up to this time, except $150,000, might it not be proper that this eighth remittance of gold bullion should be transferred to the Mint? It would enable us to pay, promptly, the individual depositors of gold, and would be, moreover, at all times, at your disposal.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Under old law I think you
can plead the general
issue hands to levy
must contain $ 200
& if so - do it & request him
to buy Bill of Ch. of Chas
York, Penn, Md written
as to this to Ch of Chas & request
to send $ 200.000 of Tobo
bill this to be cred & remit
till the Opinion of Atty

237.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, July 22d, 36.

Sir,

I have duly received your letter of the 20th. The transfer warrant for $200.000, on the Girard Bank, in my favor, which you state that you had directed to be sent by the same mail, has not, hitherto, yet come to hand.

Mr. Lewis has promised to take immediate measures to procure Silver bullion to this amount, if it can be got in the country.

Your instructions with regard to the Public Bullion Account shall be attended to.

Respectfully asking your attention to my letter of the 20th inst.,

I remain, Sir, most truly,
Your Obed. Servant
R. M. Patterson, Dir.

Wm Lewis Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Bank of America July 25th 1836.

Sir,

238.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 21st & 22d Inst and to advise you that agreeably to your request in the latter, we shall forward tomorrow morning $200.000 in Silver (Mexican Dollars) to be deposited in the Mint for coinage.

The Director of the Mint has advised me of the receipt of a letter from you covering Copy of the letter I had the honor to address you on the 19th and assuring me of his cordial co-operation in any plan for increasing the Specie circulation of the Country - I will do myself the pleasure to write to Mr Patterson on the subject within a day or two from this.

I remain with great respect

Your obt Servt

Geo Newbold Pres

Hon Levi Woodbury
Secty Treasury U.S.
Washington.

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Augt 10th 1836

Sir,

I have duly received your letter of the 8th inst. enclosing a transfer-draft, in my favour, on the Manhattan Company at New York, for two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000.) with instructions to me to employ this Sum for the purpose of Supplying the Mint with Gold and Silver for Coinage.

I shall take immediate measures to carry your instructions into effect, both as to the purchase of bullion, and the arrangement of the accounts connected therewith. For the former object, I will consult with Mr. Newbold and Mr. Lewis, and I will communicate with you again before any final step is taken

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Aug. 19, '36.

Sir,

A most distressing and dangerous illness, under which one of my children is suffering, has so occupied my time and my thoughts, that I have not been able to send you, as I intended before this, the plan according to which I propose to execute the new trust which you have given to me, of purchasing gold and silver for coinage at the Mint. I have digested my scheme, however, and will submit it for your approbation, in two or three days.

In the mean while, the object of the Bullion agency, — keeping the Mint in full employment, — is not interrupted; for we have now large deposits on hand, both of gold and silver. The Bank of the United States alone has sent us, within two days, half a million

of Mexican dollars, and a number of bars of fine gold from France. He received yesterday two of the remittances of French Indemnity gold, and that by the Majestic we expect in two or three days.

Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, July 25, '36.

Sir,

I recd yesterday your letter of the 22d, and I have today a letter from Mr. Newbold in which he states that he will forward immediately the $200000 of Silver bullion for which I had asked.

I had taken it for granted, — without any particular investigation of the matter, — that the transfers to be made to the Mint, under the recent law, would become rightly Mint deposites, and be subject to our disposal, under regulations from your department; so that we might make use of them for the desirable purpose of making prompt returns to our depositers. I now see that the provisions of the law does not authorize this interpretation, and I am happy to find

that you are engaged in maturing an arrangement that may meet all the wants of the Mint in this respect.

When I asked for the eighth remittance of the French indemnity, my object was not the accommodation of Philadelphia. I wished it placed in the Mint of the United States, for the accommodation of our depositors generally; and a case was presented, at the very time when I wrote, which I had particularly in view. The Bank of Michigan, "pursuant to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury," sent us $400 Sovereigns, of which they wished the equivalent in American Coins to be returned to them by their Messenger, who was to call at the Mint, for that purpose, in a few days. Now, under the existing laws, — as the Mint has no bullion of its own, — this could not be

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down until the whole deposites of the Bank of America were coined. It is true that we are able, in the present case, to meet the wishes of the Bank, — but it is only by the special permission of Sec. Stanbold.

We have taken advantage of the reduced quantity of bullion in our vaults, to increase the proportion of small coinage, and have, within the present month, struck $150,000 mutts; viz. about $50,000 in quarters, and $100,000 in dimes and half dimes.

We have also coined more than $100,000 in quarter eagles.

I am, sir, most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Treasury Department, 212

First Comptroller's office:

Sir:- September 8th 1836.

I have, in compliance with the instruction in your letter of the 31st ultimo, caused the forms prepared by the Director of the Mint for keeping the accounts for carrying into effect the regulation in the 12th section of the act of Congress of the 23d June last, to be carefully examined, and beg leave to report that as the moneys which are to be transferred to the Mint under that section for the purchase of metals for coinage, are to be disbursed in the manner directed by the 3d section of the act of 2d April 1792,- the forms in question are considered to be inconsistent with the respective

functions and duties assigned to the several Officers of the Mint by the last mentioned section, for conducting the different branches of business of the Institution.—

I beg leave also to observe that the forms prepared by this office when the Institution went into operation, are so well arranged and adapted for effectuating the object for which they were intended, that any modification or change in them, would, as it appears to me, in some measure destroy the checks which they place in the hands of the different Officers over the operations of each other, thereby securing a faithful discharge of the duties enjoined on each.—

The forms referred to me, are returned

Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia, Augt. 24th, 1836.

Sir,

The manner of executing the duty imposed upon me by your instructions of the 8th instant, of purchasing gold and Silver for coinage of the Mint, has received my careful consideration, and I have now the honour of submitting, for your approval, the course I propose to pursue. It is conformable to the existing laws; it will serve to keep the Mint in constant operation; it will give prompt returns to persons bringing gold and Silver for coinage; and it will greatly simplify the accounts, and diminish the labour in the Treasurers office.

If this plan meet your approbation, I will take immediate measures for carrying it into effect. With regard to the gold, there can be no difficulty, as the ordinary deposites of this metal are not large, and the Bank of America, and the Girard Bank consent to put at once the necessary funds at my command. The deposites of Silver are sometimes

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very large, and require a long time for their coinage; and until we are able to get beforehand with our work, to the amount of at least a million of dollars, so as to have a supply of actual coins in the banks on which we draw, it would not perhaps be safe to undertake the purchase of such deposites of Silver. With regard to this metal, then, I propose to employ, for a time, a mixed system, receiving the large amounts as at present, to be coined for the depositors, and purchasing all such smaller amounts as are within reach of our means.

The transfer draft, No. 1552, on the Manhattan Bank, for $200,000, I have endorsed to the order of Mr Newbold, with instructions to place the amount to my credit in the Bank of America. Half this sum will remain with that Bank, to be subject to my draft by checks; and half of it will be transfered to the Girard Bank for the same purpose.

For the purchase of bullion not brought to the Mint, I propose to employ the agency of the Girard Bank and the Bank of America. I have had personal interviews, yesterday and to day, with the leading officers of those Banks; and they consent cheerfully

to undertake the commission, and will do so in such a manner as to act in combination. To effect the object of this agency, I ask that a sufficient amount of the public funds be deposited with me, and it has seemed to me that this amount should not be less than two millions of dollars. As the Banks that undertake the agency, will ask no direct remuneration for this service, it seems just that they should have the benefit of the Mint deposit while unexpended, and I shall accordingly keep the amount in their hands, though of course placed to my credit.

The present rate of exchange on England does not exceed 7½ per cent. Mr Newbold thinks that it will rise, perhaps as early as a month hence, and that a purchase of bullion in that country could now be made advantageously. He would propose to negociate for £100,000 worth at once, if I can give him instructions to purchase bullion.

Another mode by which the Deposite Banks, employed to import Specie for the government, could conveniently accomplish that object, is the following. They would cause a credit to be opened in London, in favour of houses in Chili, Peru, or Mexico, and instruct their agents in these countries to purchase

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bullion with the proceeds of the bills that would be negociated for that account; the Banks taking care to place the London house in funds to meet the drafts of their agents. This bullion could be gradually accumulated, and shipped to this country in moderate sums from time to time, as opportunities might offer;-policies of insurance being of course opened to cover the contingent risks. —— You will see that by this operation, our cotton, and other exports, will be made really to pay for the bullion imported; and it is believed that the cost to the government will, at most, not exceed the nominal one of the interest of the Mint deposite. As the public treasury must always have an excess of funds on hand, there seems to be a peculiar fitness in thus employing a part of them for the improvement of the National Currency.

I do not, in the conducting of these transactions, propose that any part of the Mint deposite should be sent abroad for the purchase of Gold and Silver. Our purchase is made of the Agent Banks, on their delivering the bullion. Up to that time, the deposite will remain subject to my draft.

It is proper to mention that great difficulty is anticipated as to the procuring

of gold. The price of gold in Spanish America, is higher than with us, and the late importations of gold from Europe, by the government, &c, as I find from letters which have been shown to me, exciting a degree of jealousy there, which may throw an obstacle in the way of any further extensive operations of this kind.

I proceed now to lay before you the following, Plan, and System of Accounts, for the Bullion operations at the Mint.

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244.

Plan, and system of Accounts, for the Bullion Transactions at the Mint.

I. All gold and silver, to be coined at the Mint, shall be purchased by the Director, on behalf of the United States, whenever he is supplied by the government with sufficient funds for this purpose.

II. The agency of the Director, in procuring bullion, will be executed in two ways:

First. By a purchase, at the proper Mint value, of every parcel that is brought to the Mint for coinage.

Second. By the operations of Deposite Banks, employed by the Director as Agents, to procure gold and silver, at home and abroad, for coinage at the Mint.

III. To pay for these purchases, the Director has a sum transferred to him by the Government, which sum, while unexpended, he will keep to his credit, in the Deposite Banks employed as his Agents.

The plan of procedure in the Mint, will be as follows:

First, as to the purchase of parcels brought to the Mint. An individual brings a lot of bullion to the Mint. The Director, or his Clerk (designated for the various duties hereafter named) states to him the arrangement, by which his bullion will be purchased, and the cash paid as soon as the value is ascertained. The Deposite is then entered by the Treasurer's Clerk

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in the Weigh-Book, as made by the Director, in the following terms:

Deposited by the Director of the Mint, in behalf of the United States, this 12th day of September 1836, Gold Bullion from North Carolina, purchased from Thomas Fleming, & weighing

After Melting,		lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.
10 " 4 " 5 " 0	Amalgam	10	4	6	12
12		12			
Oz. 124 " 5 " 0	Ozs.	124	6	12	

(Ready)

The Gross weight is sent up to the Assayer, as "Gold Bullion purchased from Thomas Fleming." It is returned in the same form. The Treasurer's Clerk makes the deductions, if any. This report is handed over to the Director's Clerk, who enters it in two places: 1. A folio Book, prepared for the purpose; 2. on a loose sheet, the counterpart of the sheets bound in the Book, but kept loose as a duplicate to be sent to Washington; being the Director's voucher. These vouchers to be distinct for each month. – The following is the form of the entry.

A.

Account of Gold Bullion purchased by the Director of the Mint of the United States, in behalf of the United States, and deposited for coinage in the said Mint.

Date of Purchase	No.	From whom purchased.	Whence brought	Kind of Bullion.	Wt. before melting			Mint Value	
					oz.	dwt.	grs.	Dolls.	Cts.
1836									
Sept 12	1	Thomas Fleming . . .	N. Carolina	Amalgam	124	6	12	2300	00
" "	2	Peter Pereyra . . .	France	Coins	101	10	0	1820	00
" 15	4	Bank United States.	England	8 Bars	2110	8	0	43,112	00
		Amt of Gold purchased by the Director, within the month of Sept. 1836 –			2336	4	12	47,232	00

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A.

We the undersigned severally acknowledge to have received from the Director of the Mint, the whole amount standing opposite to our respective names.

---1836,	September	15.	Thomas Fleming.
----"	Sept.	16.	Peter Pereyra.
----"	Sept.	20.	For the Bank U. States, John Smith.

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The Director's Clerk has custody of the Director's "Check Book of Gold and Silver Coins," from which the Director draws checks upon one of the Agent Banks, in which coins have been deposited to his credit. These checks will designate that the amount drawn for, is to pay for a purchase of gold or of silver, as the case may be, and the understanding with the Bank will be that the payments are to be made, if so desired by the payee, in American coins of the corresponding metal, and, as far as practicable, of the denominations asked for.

Secondly. The first steps of the agency of the Banks employed in the purchase of Bullion are already explained. The following is the form of the Account which it is proposed to keep of these transactions.

Account of Gold Bullion purchased for the Director of the Mint by the respective agents named, and deposited by the Director for Coinage

Date of Deposits	No.	Agents.	Whence derived.	Kind of Bullion	Invoice Weight.			Invoice Value.		Agents Charges for Commission Transportation Insurance &c	
1836.					Oz.	dwt	grs	Dolls.	cts.	Dolls.	cts.
Sept 12	3	Girard Bk.	Colombia	Doubloons	1200	0	0	21,000	00	112	00
" 20	17	Bk. of America	N. Carolina	Bars &c.	1500	0	0	Not valued		25	00
" 21	19	Do. Do.	France	Large Bars	1400	0	0	27,000	00	130	00

Total acct. of purchases of Gold for the Director of the Mint in the month of September 1836

of the United States, in behalf of the United States, by the res=
in the said Mint.

Mint Weight before Melting			Mint Value		Profit		Loss		Amount paid to agent per invoice & rec'ts.			When paid to Agents.
Oz.	dwt.	grs.	Dolls.	cts.	Dolls.	cts.	Dolls.	cts.	Dolls.	cts.		1836.
1199	2	12	20,900	00	–	–	212	00	21,112	00	(B)	September 16
1501	0	12	27,100	00	–	–	25	00	27,125	00	(C)	" 24
1400	10	0	27,180	00	50	00	–	–	27,130	00	(D)	" 25
4100	13	0	75,180	00	50	00	237	00	75,367	00		

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The Treasurer furnishes in each case a detailed memorandum as at present, only heading it – "deposited by the Director, as purchased by him from Thomas Fleming" or "deposited by the Director as purchased for him by the Girard Bank" – but furnishing no Mint Certificate in the present form; that paper becoming, in the case of a purchase by the Director, entirely unnecessary.

The Treasurer's books will be kept nearly as at present; but the Director being the main depositor, he will have need to open but few individual accounts of deposites; and thus a large mass of office labour will be saved. Indeed, the Leger is burdened, at present, with a multitude of accounts formally opened with individuals who scarcely ever return a second time to deposite bullion.

At the end of the month, the Treasurer prepares a schedule of all the gold deposites, and another of all the silver deposites made by the Director within the month, as follows: C.

Schedule of deposites of Gold Bullion made by the Director of the Mint in behalf of the United States, for coinage at the said Mint, within the month of September 1836.

Date.	No.	Gross Wt.			Stand. Wt.			Mint deduction		Net Value	
1836		Oz	dwt	grs.	Oz.	dwt	grs.	Dolls	cts	Dolls	cts.
Sept. August 12	1	124	5	0	121	3	12	4	20	2300	00
"	2	101	10	0	101	10	0	–	–	1820	00
"	3	1199	1	0	1120	5	0	43	50	20,900	00
21	4	1400	10	0	1520	0	0	–	–	27,180	00
							Total amt.			52,200	00

Sept. 30. 1836. Treasurer's Office. The foregoing is a complete schedule of the deposites of Gold Bullion made by the Director of the Mint within this month, and placed to his credit upon my books.

Wm. Findlay Treasr.

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The foregoing Schedule answers two purposes: 1. It is the Director's security for his deposites, and 2. It is his voucher, corroborative of his own Statements A. & B. of Bullion Purchases, and is to be enclosed with them, at the end of the quarter, and transmitted to Washington.

The other Books needed by the Director, will be a Day-Book and Leger for the purpose of keeping these four accounts: 1. With the Treasurer of the Mint, in gold and Silver - 2. With the Treasurer of the United States, of Transfer Warrants, payments of coins, profit & loss on purchases, & incidental expenses of the bullion agency: 3rd. With the Banks upon which the Treasurer of the U. S. draws his Transfer Warrants, & 4th an account with the Banks in which the Director deposites his gold and Silver coins. These accounts will be kept (by double entry) by the Director's Clerk; who will prepare quarterly Statements of those accounts, enclose his vouchers, and transmit the whole to Washington. He will prepare, monthly, General Statements of the operations of the Bullion agency for the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the following forms.

D.

Dr The Director of the Mint of the United States, in behalf
Coinage at the said Mint, in account with the United

1836		Dolls	cts
Sept 10	To this amt transferred from the Manhattan Co. N.Y. to the Director of the Mint, per Warrant of the Secy of the Treasury No. 1000 — —	200,000	00
" 30	" Gold Coins rec'd this month from the Treasurer of the Mint, viz:		
	Half Eagles $25,000		
	Quarter Eagles 70,000	95,000	00
" "	Silver Coins rec'd this month from the Treas of the Mint, viz:		
	Half Dolls. $50,000		
	Quarter do. 20,000		
	Dimes 10,000		
	Half dimes 5,000	85,000	00
" "	Gain on purchases of Gold by Agent Banks	150	00
" "	Do Do Silver ditto —	350	00
" "	Balance of Gold due from the Treas'r of the Mint) 4,800.00		
"	" " Silver ditto ditto — 15,000.00	19,800	00
		$ 400,700	00

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D.

of the United States, Agent for the purchase of bullion for Notes, for the month of September 1836 Cr

1836			Dolls	cts
Sept. 30	By Amt. paid for Gold Bullion purchased at the Mint within the month of September, $ 25,000			
" "	" Amt. of invoices of Gold Bullion recd from Girard Bk. & Bk. of America within the month of September	75,000	100,000	00
" "	" Amt. paid for Silver Bullion purchased at the Mint within the same period — $ 10,000			
" "	" Amt. of invoices of Silver Bullion recd from the same Banks, in the same period	90,000	100,000	00
" "	Amt. of deposites of bullion made into the Treasury of the Mint by the Director		200,000	00
" "	Expenses of Agency, viz:			
	Commissions to Agents	165.00		
	Insurance & Transportation	415.—		
	Loss by over-estimate &c.	120.—	700	00
			$ 400,700	00

(signed) R M Patterson
Director

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E. (accompanying D.)

Statement of the deposites and coinage of Gold Bullion at the Mint of the United States, within the month of September 1836.

Balance remaining uncoined Aug. 31 —		$300,000
Deposited in the month of August, viz		
Gold Bullion of the U. S.	$25,000	
U. S. Coins of former Standard	$25,000	
Foreign Bullion	25,000	
Foreign Coins	25,000	
		100,000
		400,000
Amount of Gold Coins delivered by the Chief Coiner to the Treasurer within the month — of which $70,000 was in quarter eagles —		95,000
Remaining uncoined, Sept 30		$305,000

Mint of the United States
Sept 30. 1836.

(signed)

R. M. Patterson
Director

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Modifications of the Treasurers accounts.

1. He will make no use of the Certificate Books in case of purchases by the Director.

2. In weighing a deposite received from the Director, he will state from whom it was purchased, or by what sub-agent procured, agreeably to the forms already stated.

3. He will enter all deposites as at present, on the "Treasurers register";— but when the bullion has been purchased at the Mint, he will put at the head of the column of depositors, "The Director of the Mint, in behalf of the United States," and a row of dittos, underneath may be carried down the whole page.—

4. In Journal entries — all the deposites of one kind of bullion (gold or silver) in the same day, by the Director, will be included in one entry, thus

August 10

	Ozs	dwts	grs	Dolls	cts
Gold Bullion Dr. To the Director of the Mint, in behalf of the U. States. For the following deposits of Gold bullion					
No 410. gross weight 100 oz. 0 dwt. 0 grs do	99	10	12	1801	00
" 411 " " 14 " 5 " 12 " do	15	0	6	302	00
" 412 " " 77 " 0 " 0 " do	78	2	6	1507	00
	192	13	0	3,610	00
Silver Bullion Dr. To the Director of the of the Mint in behalf of the U. States For the follow. dep. of Silver bullion					
No 670 — gross weight 1120 oz. 10 dwt. Stand	1220	0	0	1300	00

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The Journal ought to be ruled with two sets of columns as above, as the inner set is al-most always needed, either for Standard weights, or for items of dollars and cents, to be summed up and carried out.

It will be observed, that the above for-mula expresses all the necessary facts, though by the mode now used, there is twice as much labour and space employed.

5. In posting these accounts, Gold Bullion should be charged with each item; but the Di-rector, when Depositor, may be credited by the sum of those items, constituting one Journal entry.

6. The Treasurer will keep an account of Gold and Silver coins with a Bank; but when all bullion is purchased, it will only be to depos-ite there the items of deductions which make up the Cr. side of the Profit & Loss account, and the amounts transferred from the ordinary accounts to balance wastage. — All other payments of Gold and Silver coins will in the case contemplated be made to the Director, as soon as they are re-ceived from the Chief Coiner. To this end, the Director will draw one Warrant on the Trea-surer for the payment of the delivery, say $20,000, $30,000 or $100,000 to the Director of the Mint, de-positor in behalf of the U. States, on account of his various deposites. The Treasurer will see how

many items on the register will be discharged by that warrant, and he will note payment thereof in the proper column, at the proper date. If there be a fraction over, that fraction will be in part for the next item in order, to be fully accounted for at the next delivery. This done, he pays over the delivery to the Director, taking his receipt on the back of the Warrant. This is the Treasurer's Voucher for so much money paid, and is a substitute for the great crowd of warrants, from 10 to 100 drawn by the present mode. The Journal entry is as follows,

August 31st 1836

	Doll	cts	Doll	cts
The Director of the Mint in behalf of the U. States Dr. To Gold Coinage				
No 410 Deposited August 10	1801	00		
" 411 " " "	302	00		
" 412 " " "	1507	00	3,610	00
" 413 " " 11			7,190	00
" 414 " " 13			12,300	00
Part of No 415 deposited August 14th. the whole amount of which is $4000 leaving $1000 unpaid thereof			3000	00
			26,100	00

Over

In posting this account, the Director will be charged with the gross amount, in one item: Gold Coinage will be credited by each item in the entry.

As to Profit and Loss, at the end of the month, the Treasurer's Clerk will ascertain how much the deductions amount to, on deposites that have been paid within that month. Suppose that this is $141.70 on gold deposites. Suppose again that the Chief Coiner's warrant of the delivery of gold coins, the last delivery in the month, is $50,000. Now it is from this delivery that the Treasurer must take the above $141.70, which he must deposit in a Bank, say the Girard Bank, acct of Gold Coins; the remainder, $49,858.30, is to be paid to the Director as depositor; and for this amount the warrant to pay the Director will be drawn. It is only once a month, that this fractional amt will become necessary: at other times of delivery, the Treasurer will hand over to the Director all that he receives from the Chief Coiner.

The entry of Profit & Loss will be as follows.

"The Girard Bank a/c of Gold Coins Dr To Profit and Loss

To sundry deductions from the following Gold deposites. &c (as at present)

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Thus the Profit and Loss account will be kept by itself in that Bank; and its accumulations will, when necessary, be withdrawn to pay the Officers wastage.

The Treasurer's and Director's Statements of accounts, made at the end of each quarter, will check each other; and, with the various vouchers provided for by this System, cannot fail to prove entirely satisfactory to the accounting Officer at Washington.

These are all the suggestions necessary for the Treasurers functions.

By the proposed System, as soon as it can be carried fully into effect, two Clerks, that is, one for the Director, and one for the Treasurer, can accomplish all the duties required with sufficient ease, and perhaps without much inequality of labour. Their accounts checking and corroborating each other; and still further guarded by the operations of the Weights & Tills, will prevent errors, as far as it is possible to do so.

All the trouble and delay of hunting up Certificates, issued to all parts of the country, will be completely saved.

The Director will have about the same number of Signatures to make, as he has now; except that he will make them to Checks, and not to warrants.

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The Treasurer's Clerk will be saved at least one half of the Journalizing & Posting. There will be no Assist Certificates, except the two monthly Schedules. Where 50 warrants and 50 checks for payment of deposites are now made out by the Treasurer's Clerk, there will be 4 or 5 warrants, and no checks

The Treasurer's Clerk has also always had the making out of the Assayer's Certificates, say 70 or 80 every quarter: Now, there need be but 2 monthly; one of Gold, and the other of Silver; Summing up all the operations of the month in one paper. These Certificates, (proved by the Summing up of the Director's Register, and by the deliveries of the weigher and teller,) will indicate the amount of the monthly warrants of delivery to the Melter & Refiner.

The multitude of individual accts. and Bank accounts of Bullion and Coins have heretofore tended to perplex the Book Keeper and have caused no small vexation in making up the quarterly balance Sheet. It is hoped that this new System will go far towards dissipating these evils.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Aug. 25, '36.

Sir,

I have the honor to send you herewith, an impression of the reverse intended for the new dollar, of which the dies are now completed. If it meet your approbation, we will proceed to make the hubs immediately, and I shall hope soon to favor you with a specimen of the coin itself.

Most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Approved
W

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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McKeon

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Aug. 26, 36.

Sir,

At the urgent of Mr. Newbold, I send you enclosed a Memorandum of the value of the remittance of French Indemnity gold, brought by the Ship Majestic, amounting to $217,632.40.

We received, at the same time, from the Bank of America, a deposite of gold which we understand to be a part of the Neapolitan indemnity, and which amounts to $76,999.07.

With great respect,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec'y of Treasury.

N. B. All Deductions, except for Alloy are calculated at the rate of

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MEMORANDUM OF GOLD BULLION, deposited the 24th day of August 1836 at the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, by the Bank of America N.Y. of weight and value as follows:

No.	WEIGHT BEFORE MELTING. Ounces.	dwt.	grs.	WEIGHT AFTER MELTING. Ounces.	dwt.	grs.	STANDARD WEIGHT. Ounces.	dwt.	grs.	VALUE. Dolls.	Cts.	ADDITIONS. Standard Silver Extracted. Oz.	dwt.	Value of Silver. Dolls.	Cts.	DEDUCTIONS. Refining, cts. per oz. Dolls.	Cts.	Parting Silver, 6 cts. per oz. Dolls.	Cts.	Alloy, 3 cts. per oz. of copper used. Dolls.	Cts.	NET VALUE OF EACH PARCEL. Dolls.	Cts.
11 Bars 1 to 11	2631	1	0	2631	1	0	2910	5	14	54,144	73	~		~		~		~		~		54,144	73
Napoleons	2276	3	0	2275	9	0	2275	9	0	42,333	95	~		~		~		~		~		42,333	95
Sovereigns	6398	2	0	6396	5	0	6512	0	6	121,153	72	~		~		~		~		~		121,153	72
	11,305	6	0	11,302	15	0	11,697	14	20	217,632	40											217,632	40

N. B. All Deductions, except for Alloy, are calculated on the weight after melting.

The above is a true and particular duplicate Statement of a Deposite made at the Mint, corresponding to Certificate No. 238 ~~issued herewith.~~

French Indemnity Money
Bought by the Majestic

Wm Findlay
Treasurer of the Mint.

M. Kean

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Augt 27th 1836

Sir,

In consequence of a conversation which I had with Mr Newbold three days ago, I made and communicated to him some calculations with regard to the relative values of Silver and gold purchased in France, for transmission to the United States, the results of which I take the liberty of laying before you, as I have thought you might feel some interest in comparing them with your own ~~calculations~~ conclusions on the same subject.

According to the French laws, 20 francs of Silver coin weigh 100 grammes, and 20 francs of Gold coins 6.451. Taking the next decimal 6, so as to make 6.4516, this would make the weights of equal values of Standard Silver and gold in the ratio of 15½ to 1,— which is understood to be that adopted in France. As the French standard is the same for both kinds of coin, viz 900 thousandths, the ratio 15½ to 1 is also that of the legal values of the pure metals,— the mean alloy introduced being considered as valueless.

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The legal ratio of values of pure gold and Silver in our American coins is 16 4/64 to 1.

Now if at the ratio 15 1/2 to 1, French gold, purchased with French Silver, be at par, or 100 per cent., — at the ratio 16 4/64 to 1 it would be worth 103.24 per cent, or 3.24 per ct. above par.

Our government gave for the French indemnity gold from 1 to 1.6 per ct. advance, and therefore made an advantageous transaction.

But there is another view of this matter, which ought not to be neglected. According to the weighings at our Mint, the average weight of 20 francs of French Silver is 1538 grains, while the French legal weight corresponds to 1543.2. Hence the weight which we find is about 1/3 of 1 per ct. too low, showing that the Mints in France take advantage of their remedy of 3 milliémes. The average weight of 20 francs of French gold, ascertained at our Mint, is 99.5 grains, while 99.55 corresponds to the French legal weight, a much nearer coincidence than for Silver, — as might have been expected. Now the ratio of values corresponding to these weights is 15.4573 to 1; and, from this ratio it is easily estimated,

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that a purchaser in France could afford to buy French gold with French silver coins, for exportation to the United States, at 3.52 per cent. advance.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury.

Adjt. Genl's Office
Washington
July 9th 1838

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Director of the Mint, dated the 7th instant, in relation to the penalty attached to the offence of counterfeiting the coin of the United States, and to request that it may be returned to this office.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. Jones
Adjt. Genl.

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Mint of the United States,
Philadelphia Sept. 12th 1836

Sir,

I received your letter of the 30th ult., with the communication of Mr. Washington, acting Treasurer of the United States, enclosed, on the subject of the plan and system of accounts which I had submitted to you, on the 24th, for the bullion operations of the Mint; and I have today received your letter of the 10th inst., with that of Mr Wolf, Comptroller of the Treasury, on the same subject.

The seeming anomaly mentioned by these gentlemen, of making the Director instead of the Treasurer the immediate responsible keeper of the public deposites at the Mint, had occured to us here; but we supposed, as you had actually made the transfer of $200,000 from the Manhattan Company to the Director, that it was your intention to use this very convenient and effectual method of keeping the Bullion agency account separate from all the ordinary accounts of the Treasurer.

Indeed, if the Mint is to make

purchases of bullion, the officer to whom this trust is confided must be supplied with funds for the purpose. Now, whom is it proposed to employ as agent? I presume it will hardly be answered — the Treasurer. The inconvenience of of such a selection, both as to the transaction of the business and the arrangement of the accounts, is obvious.

As it is decided, however, that under the existing laws, the funds can be placed only with the Treasurer, it appears to me that the scheme of a bullion agency at the Mint must await further legislation. Indeed there is another reason for this. The purchase of bullion is a mercantile transaction, and will be accompanied with losses as well as gains. But the funds supplied for the purpose are merely on deposite with us, and must not be reduced. How then can they be ventured in the purchase of bullion?

The difficulties which surround this business seem in fact to make the provission of Col. Benton of little virtue in actual practice. I know that he did not anticipate these difficulties. He told me that he expected us to go into market with these funds, and purchase gold and silver for our coinage.

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The delay to which the objections stated by Mr. Washington and Mr Wolf give rise in the proposed bullion operations of the Mint will, I hope, cease with an early action of Congress upon the subject. In the mean while it is of little importance, as the Mint will be kept in full operation, by the ordinary deposites, for the remainder of the present year.

With great respect,
your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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Sept 12th 1836

Dacota Mint.

[illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

L.137

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Oct. 18th 1836

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. instructing me to give a careful examination to certain papers of Capt. Jonas P. Levy, respecting a deposite of plata pina made at the Mint by the Girard Bank on the 23d of June last, and to report thereon to your department.

I gave to this subject a thorough investigation, immediately after the difficulty with regard to the deposite was first made known to me, and the result of my inquiries is contained in my communication to Messrs R. & J. Phillips, of the 1st of August, the copy of which is herewith returned to you.

I have now only to state that I see no reason to change the opinion which I then expressed "that the great loss which took place in the melting was entirely due to the presence of an unusual quantity of mercury and other impurities." My confidence in the honesty and carefulness of the silver melters employed is unshaken, and the insinuations of Capt. Levy with regard to them are inconsistent with the

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evidence of Mr. Maxwell, clerk of the weigh room, and Mr. Eckfeldt the Assayer. The former distinctly recollects to have had his attention called to the bad appearance and great weight of the plata pina when first weighed; and the latter informs me, in confirmation of Thomas Sewellen's evidence, that while the melting was going on, the men called upon him to notice the garlicky smell of the fumes; that he distinctly perceived it, and pronounced it to arise from the presence of arsenic. Mr. Maxwell & Mr. Eckfeldt have no kind of interest or connexion in the transaction.

It certainly would appear that Capt. Levy has been deceived as to the quality of his plata pina, and has met with an unexpected and somewhat serious loss in his purchase; but I am decidedly of opinion that he can have no claim upon the government for redress, but that his only just recourse is to the persons from whom he purchased the silver.

Very respectfully
Your faithful Servant.

R. M. Patterson,
Director

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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Enclosed respectfully to Capt. Sir [illegible] Parry
[illegible] Dispatches from Capt. Ross
on this subject the Despatches from Capt. Ross no mode of redress for his loss,
noted here — W

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, October 5. 1836.

Sir,

I send you herewith, in compliance with the directions of the Department the monthly Statement for September, of the Gold Coinage at the Mint of the United States.

With great respect

Your faithful Servt

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon: Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Post-Script.

Coinage of Silver will be posted as soon as practicable

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P.S.— Although the amount of gold coined in September last fell short of half a million, yet the number of pieces coined was very great,— thus

114,394 quarter-eagles
and 39,384 half-eagles
or 153778 pieces in all.

As all these pieces have to be separately weighed, and adjusted by the file, the time consumed in the process is necessarily great, although we have five and sometimes six men constantly engaged at it. It takes longer, also, to adjust an equal number of quarter eagles than of half eagles.

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Mint of the United States
Philad.a Oct. 7th 1836

Sir,

I have received the papers respecting Capt. Jonas P. Levy's plata pina, but in consequence of a mistake as to the accompanying letter, (which I return to you enclosed,) I am without your instructions with regard to it.

Very respectfully
Your faithful Serv.t

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec.y of the Treasury

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Mint of the United States
Philadelphia Oct 21st 1836

Sir,

I had the honour to write to you, on the 18th, on the subject of a deposite of plata pina made by the Girard Bank on the 22d of June last, and respecting the extraordinary loss on which, by melting, Capt. Jonas P. Levy had made complaints to your department. On the 19th inst. Capt. Levy brought to the Mint another deposite of plata pina, consisting of two parcels,—one imported from Lima, the other from Chili. The first was from the same mine, and of the same appearance, as the deposite of June last, and Mr. Levy judged that the result of its melting would test that of the other. The second parcel, was in beautiful white loaves, remarkable for their lightness.

The melting of these parcels was done yesterday;— the melting of both being conducted exactly in the same manner; and Capt. Levy was present during the whole time. The results are as follows:— Deposite from Lima.

Weight before melting	5172.2 oz dwt
" after "	4565.4
Loss	606.18

Being 11.73 per cent.; and therefore exceeding the loss in June, which was 10.98 per cent.

Deposite from Chile.

	3 dust
Weight before melting	1289.6
" after "	1273.8
Loss	15.18

Being only 1.23 per cent.

These results seem conclusive on the subject of Capt. Levy's complaint; and I believe that he so considers them. I am to make out for him a detailed statement of the transaction, and I understand it to be his intention to have recourse to the persons in Lima from whom the purchase was made.

Very respectfully
Your faithful Servant.

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of the Treasury.

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Mint of the United States
Monday August 1st 1836

Gentlemen

Your letter of Friday, respecting a deposite of Plata Pina made by the Girard Bank on the 23d of June last (and which it appears was owned by Capt Jonas P Levy) was duly received. I have enquired carefully into the circumstances connected with this deposite at the mint, and I send you enclosed the statements made by the melters. It satisfies me that the great loss which took place in the melting was entirely due to the presence of an unusual quantity of mercury and other impurities.

I have caused a statement to be made out, of all the deposites of amalgamated silver made at the mint from the 1st of Jany 1835 up to that in question. It contains 62 items and gives the following results;

Lowest loss per cent	0.70
Highest (the deposite in question)	10.985
Next highest	10.417
Average of the 62 percentages	4.29
Average of the 6 highest	9.04
Average of the 6 lowest	1.17

This statement shows that there is always a loss on the melting of plata pina, and that the amount of this loss is very variable, depending principally upon the quantity of mercury that is left attached to the Silver

The

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The plata pina is spongy in its texture, and of course feels lighter than massive silver. If however it contains Mercury in large quantities, its weight is much increased, and this circumstance enables persons accustomed to handling it to form a judgment as to its purity. I mention this to explain the grounds of the opinion expressed by our men, before the melting, as to the great quantity of quicksilver contained in the plata pina sent to us by the Girard Bank.

Very Respectfully, your faithful Servant,

(Signed) R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To Messrs R. & J. Phillips.

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Statement of the Silver Melters respecting a deposite of Plata Pina made at the Mint June 23d 1836

235

Robert Porter Foreman of the Silver Melting room. Has been about 7 years a melter at the Mint. During that time has been constantly in the habit of melting Amalgamated Silver when deposited at the Mint. Recollected distinctly a deposite of Plata Pina made about the end of June. Remembers that it was in two parcels one much smaller than the other That they both looked badly and were so pronounced by the melters who are accustomed to this kind of silver. One parcel was worse in appearance than the other, but he does not recollect which of them: it was black on the surface and looked as if smoked.

The plata pina was heated to a cherry red, before putting it in the pots. During this process it gave off fumes of a disagreeable smell. He had never observed so much from any other silver. There was a great quantity of drops and dirt in the silver.

On melting, he observed that when a portion of the solid metal was introduced into the pot with the melted silver it sputtered and threw off bubbles as if some liquid in it were set to boiling. This same appearance has sometimes, though seldom been observed by him in other plata pina, but he never saw it to so great a degree.

The

The disagreeable fumes continued to be given off during the melting, as long as any scum remained remained on the surface, and it was with great difficulty that this scum could be removed. He had never seen so much rise before.

There were about seven pots of this silver. The melting took about one third more time than usual.

The silver was cast into bars as usual, and delivered to the Treasurer.

The crucibles that were used were all pounded into powder, and the silver that had attached itself to them was carefully separated by washing, according to the process followed at the mint in every case; and this silver was also delivered to the Treasurer.

Thomas Lewellen. Silver Melter.

Has been about 10 years in the melting rooms. Was employed with Mr Porter in melting certain parcels of plata pina deposited in June last. Remembers that it was in two or three parcels. One of the parcels - a smaller one - was composed of roundish balls of a dark colour.

During the melting, particularly of this last parcel, noxious fumes rose, which made them sick. These fumes had a garlicky smell, and the assayer who happened to come into the melting room, remarked that it was the smell of arsenic.

In consequence of the great quantity of dirt

The

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the melting was very tedious and troublesome. Having had the Statement of Robert Porter read to him, confirms it in all those points not specially mentioned in his own.

Amos Hiller. Silver Melter

Was not particularly engaged in melting this plata pina, but assisted at the weighing of it. — Has been accustomed to handling the amalgamated silver, and remarked at the time of the weighing, that many of the lumps contained a great deal of mercury. He judged this from their great weight (Specific gravity)

Mr James Maxwell, Clerk of the Weigh Room

Recollects distinctly the remark of the men that this plata pina was unusually heavy. They asked him to try some of the lumps, and he did so, and was struck with their great weight. It was inferred, in the weigh room, that they would prove to have a great deal of mercury in them.

Mint of the United States
July 30th 1836

The above statements were taken down by me in writing as made before me orally this day by the persons named

Signed
R. M. Patterson
Director

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

C17

New York Oct. 2d 1836

Respected Sir

250.

The enclosed is the certificate from the Mint which has been made out since I. Informed them of the great loss on my silver, When I went to the Mint accompanied by a friend of mine I requested them to show me the list of different meltings of silver which they did. When I. Informed them that I was the owner of a lot of silver melted there, On examining their Book I found the rates of different lots of silver melted with their loses attached to them. One lot only which had lost about 10 Per Cent. There was a note to this which stated that it contained a great quantity of water, which accounted for the loss. Then followed my lot of silver melted there with no note and no loss to it. I made known ~~then~~ to them the great deficiency of my silver they appeared surprised and were not aware of the loss. They then call in Dr. Patterson and he knew nothing about the loss on my silver. They then called in one of the Journeymen workmen and questioned him about it. The man appeared confused and talked about having some recollection of a lot of silver the melting of which had sickened ~~one~~ the men which I dont doubt, happened in consequence of his holding his head over the fumes. these labourers had the melting and handling of this silver without any manager with them and the question is wether they have burnt the silver or lost it by neglect or upset the pots or made

Way

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Way with it in any other manner. Dr. Patterson told me had no reason to suspect the foreman that they had always trusted to him; I dont doubt Dr. Pattersons word. but how often have we found apparently honest people to be dishonest and Dr. P is as liable to be imposed upon as well as another. The above mentioned lot of silver was purchased on board the U. S. Ship Brandywine while laying in the port of Callao. Seaport of the city of Lima. Peru and was properly burnt and examined twice by Mr. Lawrence the silversmith (who all the merchants employ for that purpose) on board the said ship. It was then packed and taken in the above ship to valparaiso Chili and then reshipped on board the Brig Baptist Mezick for Philadelphia on its arrival there it was sent to the Girard Bank and from thence to the U.S. Mint and was there melted without my knowledge or orders. Now most respected sir. I appeal to you for redress. and please bear in mind that in losing this amount of money I lose the fruits of Eighteen months hard labour in a distant country far from friends and home and enduring the hardships and perils of Cape Horn and now to lose the fruits of my hard labour, through the agency of those men who are paid by my country for their labour and have no dangerous seas to pop to earn their daily bread In the next place Sir. when these men found that this lot of silver was bad why did they not report it to the

head

Head Managers before they melted all of it that he might have made known the State of the silver to the persons who had sent it to the mint. These persons were Mess. R & J. Phillips of Philad[a]. that would have been the course for honest men and men employed by the U.S. Government to have pursued. but instead of this they made no report of any deficiency or inferior quality of the silver until I went and claimed on them for the amount. The enclosed statement is made up better than one month after the date of the silver being melted and Sir. I have had about 9 years experience in the purchasing of plata pina in Peru & Chili from the different mines and merchants and am therefore too well acquainted with its nature & qualities to be deceived &. and to prove to your satisfaction. I have about Six Thousand ounces of plata pina purchased in the same city. from the same mines, which arrived at Boston in the Brig. Inca via Valparaiso & Shipped to me by the same Merchants. Mess. Edw[d]. McCall & Co. Lima., and is now deposited in the Union Bank of this City. It is in the same State as the abovementioned lot of plata pina melted at the mint in Philadelphia and can be tried either here or at the mint which ever you think the most proper to select and the general loss averaged from this lot. Such a loss was never know in the U.S. or Europe in Silver from those mines. John A. Burnett Esq. bought 286 ounces of this silver from the same persons that I got mine

mine from and meets with no such a loss. The copy of the memorandum of the mint are enclosed with this which will enable you to form an idea of the deficiency. I can obtain from Peru Certificates of the quality of the silver if you require it. All I ask is to make a general average and loss of the different meltings of such silver at the mint and whatever may be the result I will abide by it. I hope that you will approve of it and order such steps to be taken, as Dr Patterson Director of the mint says he can do nothing unless you sanction it. I most respectfully beg you Sir to use your influence in correcting this unfortunate loss. For I claim no more than justice which I well know is the path you have heretofore trodden, Humbly awaiting your decision I remain with much respect

Your Obdt Servt

Jonas P Levy

Honble Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury
Washington
D. C

L. C. Oct 5.
Jacobs

Copy of a

Memorandum of Silver Bullion deposited the 23d of June 1832
at the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia
by the Girard Bank of weight and value as follows

Weight						Values		Addition				Deduction		Net value	
Gross Melting		Fine Melting		Standard				Stand Gold extracted				For alloy 3 cents per oz			
ounces	dwt	ounces	dwt	ounces	dwt	Dollars	cents	oz	dwt	grs		Dolls	cents	Dollars	cents
1341	0	1347	10	1497	5	1727	98	—	—	—		45	08	1723	90

The above is a true and particular Statement of a deposite made at the Mint corresponding to Certificate No. 75 issued herewith

Jno Findley
Treasurer of the Mint

N.B. Deduction for alloy is the price of Copper used other deductions are calculated on the weight after melting

Copy of a

Memorandum of Silver Bullion deposited
The 22d day of June 1836. at the Mint of the
United States at Philadelphia by John A Burnett
of weight and value as follows

Weight					Value		Addition		Deduction	Net Value	
melting	After melting		Standard				Stand gold extracted	value of gold	for alloy 3cts pr oz		
dwt	oz	dwt	oz	dwt	Dolls	cts	oz dwt grs	Dolls cts	Dolls cts	Dolls	Cents
0	284	0	314	14	363	12	— — —	— —	" 90	362	22

The above is a true and particular statement of a deposite
made at the Mint corresponding to certificate No 78
issued herewith

Wm Findlay
Treasurer of Mint

NB. Deduction for alloy is the price of Copper used other deductions
are calculated on the weight after melting

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Recorded with letter of 4th Nov 1836

Statement of the Coinage of Gold and Silver at the Mint of the United States, from January 1st 1836 to October 31st 1836.

	Pieces of each Denomination	Aggregate of Pieces	Value of each Denomination	Aggregate Value.
Gold Coinage:				
Half Eagles . . .	880,318		4,401,590	
Quarter Eagles . . .	512,818		1,282,045	
		1,393,136		5,683,635
Silver Coinage:				
Half Dollars . .	5,218,000		2,609,000	
Quarter Dollars . .	412,000		103,000	
Dimes	880,000		88,000	
Half Dimes . .	1540,000		77,000	
		8,050,000		2,877,000
Whole Amt. of Coinage — Pieces		9,443,136	Dolls.	8,560,635

Mint of the United States
November 1. 1836.

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

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Mint of the United States
Philad.a Nov.r 1st 1836

Sir,

As the Coinage of the indemnity money will soon be completed, and the steam Coinage for Silver, and the new arrangements for melting, will be in operation in the course of a few days, I think that the time has arrived when provision should be made, under the clause of the deposite law relating to this subject, for supplying the Mint with bullion to keep it in full activity. I have accordingly had interviews with the Officers of the Girard Bank of this city, and the Bank of America at New York, and have engaged them to procure a supply of Gold and Silver bullion, with an understanding that, when here, it shall be purchased of them, by me, at cost and necessary charges.

For the manner in which I propose that the agency for the purchase of gold and Silver shall be executed at the Mint, I refer you to my communication of the 24th of August; making, however, in the plan there exhibited, such alterations as are required, in order to comply with the instructions, since received from your Department, that the keeping of the public

deposite be with the Treasurer of the Mint, and not with the Director. The Director will still be the agent for the purchase of Bullion, but he will pay by warrants on the Treasurer instead of Checks on the Bank.

I still think, as I have stated in the letter just referred to, that to effect the object of the bullion agency, the amount of the public funds deposited with the Mint should not be less than two millions of dollars. The coinage of bullion to this amount, will not exceed two months work; and when we shall once have this sum beforehand, in American Coins, the delay in making our returns to depositors will entirely cease.

In conformity with these views, I send the enclosed request for transfer drafts, in favour of the Treasurer of the Mint, to the amount of two millions of dollars.

As the Banks that undertake the agency of procuring bullion for the Mint will ask no direct remuneration for this service, it seems just that they should have the benefit of the Mint deposite while unexpended; and it is accordingly proposed that the sum now asked for be placed, in equal amounts, in these two Banks.

Very respectfully
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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your proposn to deposit
it can then determine more
accurately upon further
proposn and of the public
wants they now have
on hand — In the present state of
the premises I would
not be in favor of that course
— but to go from other subjects
the pretext transpires ordered
— if that must compliment
from them for other purposes
would to the extent transferred
for this be forthcoming —
till the money was necessary &
capable of being used —

I shall write to Mr Smith
Mint Branch
today to learn how much
they can spare & will
on learning their opinion
make the proper transfer

W

Nov 1st 1836

Dear Sir I am in receipt of yours
Phil. Dr the supplying
the Mint with Bullion &
to Coinage of New Orleans
Mint
He thinks, that under the
construction given by the Atty
Gen to the act — & under the
pressure on the Treasury caused
by the new Deposit Act —
that not so large a sum can be
spared to the Mints as might
otherwise be done —

But till Congress meets
& can obtain Judge the Laws
as to this point —
he is anxious to keep your
mint supplied — & besides the
$210.000 now on hand is
willing to transfer as much
more for the present only
Mint Phil. Nov 4
the two Mints & Bullion

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Mint of the United States
Phila.a Nov.r 2nd. 1836

Sir,

I have respectfully to request that you will take the necessary measures to procure a transfer of the public money to the amount of One million, Eight hundred thousand Dollars, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Mint, for the purpose of supplying metal for Coinage, under the provission in Section 12 of the law regulating the deposites of public moneys, passed at the last Session of Congress.

I also ask that authority be given to me, to transfer to the Treasurer of the Mint, for the same object, two hundred thousand dollars, transferred to me for the purchase of bullion, by draft No. 1522, on the Manhattan Bank, on the 8th of August last.

Very respectfully
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury.

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201

C17

Mint of the United States
Philada. Nov. 2nd. 1836

Sir,

I have just received your letter of the 31st ult., with the enclosed paragraph from the New York Commercial Advertiser.

You will see, from the official statements sent to you to-day, that the whole amount of gold, at the Mint, uncoined, at the close of the month, was but $530,785. Of this amount, all except about two melts, is in the hands of the Coiner, either in ingots, strips, or planchets, and the whole will be paid off in the course of the present month.

Of the $400,000 dollars mentioned as be-longing to the Bank of America, $200,000 were de-posited with us but two weeks ago.

I presume that the wants of the Bank cannot be very pressing, as I wrote to Mr. Newbold on the 27th ult., that $219,028.68 was at the Mint ready for him, and it has not yet been sent for.

Very respectfully
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

RG104 Entry 216 vol 1

Dec 10th 1836

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1836.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to send you herewith, and to beg you to exhibit to the President, the first specimens of our coinage of silver by steam, executed this afternoon. The milling, as well as the striking, has been done by the new machinery, and the steam-power; and the saving of labor, and the acceleration of our work, will be very great. Hitherto we have used two screw-presses for coining half dollars, — one of them only occasionally. The smallness of these presses required three men to work it, the larger, four. The steam press, with a single hand

to feed in the planchets, will do more work than three men pulled with seven hands. — You will observe, too, that the work is better done. The old coin was struck in what we term an open collar; this is struck in a close collar, which makes the edge of the piece thicker, and gives a mathematical equality to the diameter.

I think, also, that you will not fail to see a considerable improvement in the impressions themselves. We do not, indeed, consider this as a new coin, such as the dollar will be; yet both the face and the reverse have been altered in many particulars, as you will see by a comparison with the old half dollar. These alterations, including a change in the diameter of the piece, are such as were introduced in the quarter-

dollar, and have met the approbation of the government.

I shall, in a short time, send you some impressions of the new dollar. We are busily engaged in making a press suitable for coining it.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

P.S.— You will please to keep the coins, and send me a note or check for $5.

Ledger Letters
Mint
Book of
Vol 1

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Nov. 10, '36.

Sir,

In compliance with the request
expressed in your letter of the 8th,
I send you enclosed a statement
of the copper coinage at the Mint,
for the first ten months of the
present year.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servt
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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264.

Statement

of the Copper Coinage at the Mint of the United States, from January 1st to October 31st 1836.

Cents,	2,063,900	pieces, making	$20,639.
Half Cents	399,000	" "	1995.
Pieces	2,462,900	Dolls.	22,634

R. M. Patterson,

Director.

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Mr Jacobs will make a copy & send it to Director

Bank of America Nov 14. 1836

Sir

Having Reason to believe that the Measures some time since entertained for supplying the Mint with Bullion, are now considered under existing Circumstances to be unexpedient, and regretting exceedingly that an Object of so much importance to the interests of the Country should not be effected, I beg leave respectfully to propose for your Consideration the following arrangement, and hope that it will be found to be suitable & acceptable & free from the Objections entertained against the previously proposed arrangements —

If the Director of the Mint shall be furnished with a transfer draft on this Bank for One Million of Dollars, he has expressed his willingness & once transmit the draft to us with instructions for the use of the funds in the purchase of Bullion for the Mint, and in order to enable us to take

cash and the necessary Measures to execute his instructions to prevent the Public from obtaining without materially impairing our Means of discount and accommodation to the Commercial Community, I Respectfully Suggest that the Public Money may be allowed to accumulate in this Bank by the Regular and ordinary Collections, until the increase shall equal the amount of the draft drawn on us in favor of the Mint, or if you please, so that the amount to the Credit of the Treasurer shall be made equal to the amount that you would without the draft have been willing or would have permitted to Remain with us —

If this proposition shall meet your approbation, we will engage to take immediate & prompt Measures to execute the trust for the Mint, and I shall Confidently hope that we Can effect the Object in a manner Satisfactory to yourself and the Director of the Mint — In that Case, no one I think Can hesitate to believe that the effects will be Salutary & ample —

You will recollect that agreeably to your suggestion in July last, we communicated forwarded to the Mint for Coinage $200000 in Silver, and I beg leave now to inform you that in furtherance of the desired object of increasing the Specie Circulation of the Country, this Bank has since deposited in the Mint the additional Sum of $450000 in Silver to procure Coins of the most suitable denominations for Circulation —

I have the honor to Remain
Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant
Geo Newbold Cash

Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec. Treasury U.S.
Washington

Endorsed to Director for his consideration & report
W—

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Mint of the United States
Philada Nov 15th 1836

Sir,

I send you herewith a Statement of the Contracts made by me for Machinery for the Branch Mints; and I am now able to state, on the assurance of the several Contractors, that all the work to be done here will be completed by the end of the present month, except the Coining presses, which are in a state of great forwardness, and can certainly be finished by the time that the other machinery is ready to put them in operation.

No time will be lost in forwarding the machinery to their several places of destination, as soon as they can be completed.

I would respectfully suggest that the period seems to have arrived when it is essential to the proper establishment of the Branch Mints, that at least two of the Officers be appointed for each, namely the Superintendent and the Chief Coiner, — the latter of whom should be well acquainted with machinery. It is impossible to proceed further in these establishments, satisfactorily, without having a responsible Officer on the spot. The Contractors are indeed bound

to put up the machinery, but they must themselves trust to agents; and without the presence and control of a skilful and interested officer, we run the risk of the work not being faithfully executed.

Very respectfully
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To/
Hon. Levi Woodbury
Sec'y of Treasury

Check & return this
& get recandation
for Offered Medal

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A. Statement of the Contracts for Machinery for the Branch Mints. 267

For the Mint at New Orleans.

Rush & Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia, by Contract dated Decr 31. 1835, agree to furnish and put up, by February 1st 1837—

1st A Steam Engine, similar to that at Phil^a for $16,600
2nd A cold water pump, to supply the Engine " 250
For erecting the same, & coupling with them the machinery to be made by M.W. Baldwin & for furnishing an Engineer to superintend foundations &c. 3,400
20,250.—

M.W. Baldwin, of Philad^a by Contract dated as above, agrees to furnish, by September 1st 1836.—

1. Six sets of Roller frames, with driving wheels, $6,600
2. Two sets of Pointing Rollers 1,500
8,100.—

Merrick, Agnew & Tyler of Phil^a by Contract dated Decr 29. 1835, agree to furnish, by Sept 1st 1836 and put up, within 12 weeks thereafter—

1. Five presses for cutting planchets, for $2,250
2. Two drawing benches, with tongs &c " 1,300
3. Three presses for Coining, of various specified sizes 7,500
4. Two machines for milling planchets 800
Carried over 11,850
28350.—

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Machinery for New Orleans Mint, brought over, $28,350.—

Merrick, Agnew & Tyler's Contract brot. forward $11,850

4. One foot lathe & Slide rest 230

5. Two pairs of Sheers 200

Putting up said machinery 3,000

15,280.—

Total for New Orleans Mint. $43,630

For the Mint at Charlotte. N.C.

Coleman Sellers & Sons, by Contract dated 31st Decr 1835, agree to furnish by Sept. 1st 1836, and put up within twelve weeks thereafter,—

1. One Steam Engine $2,500

2. For the Shafting and gearing 2,332

3. For the rolling machinery and cutting Sheers. 1,990

4. One milling machine 275

Putting up said machinery 1,200

8297.—

Merrick, Agnew & Tyler, by Contract dated Decr 31. 1835, agree to furnish by Decr 31st 1836,

1. Two Coining presses $4250

2. Drawing bench and pointing Rolls 1540

3. Two Cutting out presses 900

6690.—

Total for Charlotte Mint $14,987.—

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For the Mint at Dahlonega.

Coleman Sellers & Sons, of Delaware Co. Penn.a by Contract dated Dec.r 31. 1835 agree to furnish by Sept.r 1. 1836, and put up within twelve weeks thereafter, —

All the various items of machinery just enumerated under the head of the Charlotte Mint for the same sum $8297—

Merrick, Agnew & Tyler, by Contract dated as above, agree to furnish by Dec.r 31. 1836. —

All the various items of machinery just enumerated under the head of the Charlotte Mint for the same sum 6690.—

Total for Dahlonega Mint. $14987

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

Mint of the United States.
Philadelphia, Mar. 15, 1836.

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le 9 J

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Nov.r 21st. 1836

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th. inst., with the accompanying proposition made by the President of the Bank of America, respecting the purchase of bullion for the Mint.

Mr. Newbold consulted me, on the 9th. inst., with regard to the proposition submitted to you, so far as I was concerned in it; and I answered him on the 11th as follows: "After fully considering your letter of the 9th. and consulting with the Treasurer of the Mint, I see no objection to our acceding to the proposition there made, which we accordingly do. — You will understand that this agreement does not extend to the depository of the Coins when made, — a matter which must be a subject of future arrangement, & in which, of course, the orders of the Treasury Department must be taken."

I will add that it has heretofore been expressly stated to Mr Newbold, that the Mint would not make any purchases abroad, but would purchase the bullion of him, when imported, at cost and necessary charges, nothing,

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however, being paid for the agency of the Bank, their holding the funds, in the mean while, being considered a sufficient remuneration.

On the terms thus stated, I most respectfully recommend a compliance with with the proposition of Mr Newbold.

The efforts which we have been making to enlarge the powers of the Mint, will soon be sensibly felt in the increase of the coinage. The changes in the Melting & Refining department are nearly completed, and we shall this week have two Steam Coining presses in operation. Up to this time, the alterations have occupied so much attention, and have so frequently interrupted the work, that we have probably not accomplished, even so much as we might have done under the old system. But this necessary inconvenience, accompanying the introduction of new machinery and new processes, may be considered as now nearly removed; and, for the future, we may expect to see the advantages of our improvements in the greater efficiency which they will give to our establishment. Counting confidently upon this result, I expect that, in the course of the coming year, we shall be able to get beforehand with our work, and to have a large supply of coins on hand, with which we may

purchase the deposites brought to us as soon as their value can be ascertained, and thus remove the vexations and injurious delay to which our ~~own~~ depositors are at present subjected. To provide for this desirable state of things, it is necessary that the government should take measures to procure a large supply of bullion, and the propositions which have been made to you by the Bank of America, and heretofore by the Girard Bank, would, it appears to me, fulfil this object most advantageously.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant
R. M. Patterson
Director.

Before sent given him, that I am willing to transfer to the Mint from 3 to 500 000 more - to be deposited by the Mint previous the Bank of America or Girard Bank ~~to the~~ in order to procure metal for coining on such terms as the Mint most advantageous - Bank the Bank must be designated by Mint, which is proposed as the transfer must be made from that Bank - & the contract

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury.

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with the Oath must be made by him & not by
the Deputy —

Write hearing from you by return
of Mail the Answer will be required —

W

M. 107. Nov 23
Jacobs

Dec 21 1796
Mint, Phila.

Joe the Treasr of Mary
& Phila & Penn Dists
to Comy

269.

Mint of the United States
Philad.a Nov.r 25.th 1836

Sir.

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 23.d inst., and I have now respectfully to request that you will cause two transfer warrants to be issued, in favour of the Mint, one from the Bank of America, for two hundred thousand dollars, and one from the Girard Bank, for three hundred thousand dollars. Contracts will then be made by me, with these Banks for procuring bullion for the coinage at the Mint, and, for this purpose, there will be, to our credit, $ 400,000 with the Bank of America, and $300,000 with the Girard Bank.

Very respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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C.O.J.

270

Mint of the United States
Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1835.

Sir,

I send you the enclosed Statements, in compliance with the request made in your letter of the 15th inst. A & B are drawn up according to the forms which you presented, and I have taken the liberty of adding the Recapitulation C.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,
Your faithful Servant,
R. M. Patterson,
Director

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Sec. of Treasury.

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271

Mint of the United States
Philada. Novr. 30th. 1836.

Sir,

I have this day received from the Treasurer of the United States, a transfer draft from the Bank of America for $200,000, and one from the Girard Bank for $300,000, — these being the sums asked for, in my letter to you of the 25th., to form, with $200,000 heretofore transfered from the Manhattan Bank, the deposite with the Mint for the purchase of gold and Silver for Coinage.

Of this whole deposite $400,000 is placed at the Bank of America, and $300,000 at the Girard Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the Mint; and I have given instructions to these Banks, of which the following is an extract.

"This sum has been transfered to the Mint for the purchase of gold and Silver for Coinage; and the direct agency of this purchase is committed to my hands. It is my wish, accordingly, to procure bullion or foreign Coins, of these metals, to an amount not exceeding the sum now set apart for its purchase; and, for this object, I take advantage of the offer which you have made to the government, of giving the gratu-

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-itous services of your Bank, to procure gold and silver for the Mint; and I have to beg that you will take immediate measures for this purpose.

"When you shall succeed in obtaining portions of gold and silver, under this order, the Mint will purchase them of you, at the cost and necessary charges to you, of which you will be expected to render a particular account.

"It is proper to mention that {four / three} hundred thousand dollars have been deposited with the {Bank of Girard / Bank} for the same object, and with similar instructions; and it is hoped that in the transaction of this business, the two institutions will so co-operate as to avoid the possibility of interference with each other."

I am, Sir, with great respect
Your faithful Servant,

R. M. Patterson,
Director.

To
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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